

POSITION as Market Clerk wanted in Export firm; Drugs, Dry-saltries, and General Produce. 175/24, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL. Chemist (26) requires appointment in Laboratory or School for few hours daily. 174/33, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER. with extensive connection with London and Suburban Chemists, wishes to take up additional good line. 175/15, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER (19) desires situation with Druggists' Sundriesman: 4 years' Retail experience; good clerical abilities. Fogden, West Street, Havant.

LIVERPOOL.—7 years' Retail experience desires change; any capacity; permanency; aged 23; good references. "Perdrix," 74 Gloucester Road, Bootle.

POSITION desired as Manager or Managing-Assistant in Pharmaceutical Laboratory; Minor; young; thoroughly capable. "F," 89 Jakeman Road, Birmingham.

CHEMIST desires an appointment in a Wholesale Laboratory: qualified, and capable of anything in the trade. "Statim," 42 Aylmer Road, Wendell Park, Shepherd's Bush.

ADVERTISER seeks situation in Wholesale; Wet or Dry Room; first-class experience in best houses; good references. "G.," c/o Mr. Idenden, 75 High Street, Barnstable.

GENTLEMAN, with large connection amongst Wholesale Druggists, is open to represent additional houses on commission and part expenses. "A. B.," (171/26), Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man requires situation as Printer; used to all kinds of drug labels and circulars, also used to Compressed Tablet making; excellent references. "A. M.," 39 Pedro Street, Clapton Park, N.E.

ADVERTISER, now Manager for a large firm of Druggists' Sundriesmen, desires similar position; thorough knowledge of business; excellent references. Merrill, 11 Anatola Road, Upper Holloway, N.

YOUNG Gentleman (21) desires position in good Wholesale bors; well up in Chemists' Sundries, Surgical Instruments, &c.; nearly 5 years' experience. Taylor, 99 Faraday Street, Walworth, London, S.E.

REPRESENTATIVE: 2 years' connection Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Midlands; 12 years Surgeon's Assistant; well up Pharmacy and Therapeutics; disengaged. "Liber," 77 Tulketh Street, Southport.

REPRESENTATIVE des'ers Change; Drugs, Sundries, &c.; connection: North England; energetic; married; good references; sound Retail experience 11 years. "Tees" (173/30), Office of this Paper.

A YOUNG man (23), good appearance and address, wishes to travel for Sundry house; has a splendid opportunity of getting a good connection; 6 years' experience in Retail. "Zepto" (172/25), Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN (Manchester; thoroughly experienced) open for appointment as Representative for first-class firm (Grocers, Chemists, and Stores); highest references, business and private. "E." (171/9), Office of this Paper.

MANAGING Representative; London Manufacturer's; connection Wholesale, Shipping, Retail; capable tactful business organiser, manager, correspondent, interviewer, canvasser; solicits offers. "Ability," 39 Bishopsgate Street Without, London.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS about opening new Premises.—We have positively the largest and finest Stock of Second-hand Fittings for sale at Unheard-of Prices; drawings and full particulars on application; inspection invited; shops fitted completely. Rudduck & Co., Shop-fitters, 262 Old Street, London.

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Trade-marks Applied For.

Applications to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 15, 1905.)

- "SINNOX"; for photographic plates and instruments. By Marion & Co., Ltd., 22 Soho Square, W. 269,073, 268,993.
- "GLENVOIS" and "BIGG'S"; for a sheep-dip. By Thomas Bigg, 11½ Great Dover Street, London. 268,614.
- "JOH GRADOLF"; for agricultural and horticultural chemicals. By Joh Gradolf, 1 Friedensgasse, Zurich. 268,874.
- "CAMPHORILLA" ("Camphor" disclaimed); for chemicals. By Sadler & Co., Ltd., Cleveland Chemical Works, Mid-dlebrough. 269,314.
- "ICHTHYNAT" ("Ichthy" disclaimed); for chemicals. By Chemische Fabrik von Heyden Aktiengesellschaft, 57 Leipzigerstrasse, Radebeul, near Dresden, Saxony. 266,320.
- "NORMYL"; for medicines. By A. H. Dixon, 5 Sinclair Road, Kensington, London, W. 267,639.
- "ECZOLINE"; for pills, tablets, or medicated soap. By W. W. Hunter, 19B Regent Street, Swindon, Wilts. 268,313.
- "DR. VON HEYDEN"; for chemicals. By Dr. Von Heyden, Wienerstrasse 3, Dresden, Saxony. 268,376.
- "BEURRALINE" ("Beurre" disclaimed); for chemicals. By Baker & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., Hargreaves Street, Red Bank, Manchester. 268,554.
- "GLISSENE"; for a pharmaceutical preparation. By T. Christy & Co., 4 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C. 268,699.
- "PECTO"; for a medicine for chest complaints. By R. H. Field, 157 Uppertorpe Road, Sheffield. 268,783.
- "LOZOID"; for chemicals. By Bell, Sons & Co., Ltd., 33 Lydia Ann Street, Liverpool. 268,845.
- Geometric device; for mineral and aerated waters. By M'Kenna & M'Ginley, Ltd., Model Factory, Bath Place, Belfast. 269,442.
- Device of Tower of London; for soap, etc., and perfumery. By the Tower Soap Co., 43 Hanley Terrace, Enfield Lock, Middlesex. 268,199, 268,200.
- "ST. ORA"; for mineral and aerated waters. By Haworth & Whewell, 73 Scotland Road, Nelson, Lancashire. 264,031.
- "JAPLITE" ("Jap" disclaimed); for soap and perfumery. By John Knight & Sons, Ltd., Silvertown, London, E. 268,297, 268,208.
- "LOYALIST"; for soap, etc., and perfumery. By Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., East London Soap Works, Bow, E. 269,449, 269,450.
- "SALFOKS"; for a toilet cream. By the Toiletta Co., London Road, Corwen, North Wales. 268,918.
- "BEACON"; with device of a beacon (separate use of word "Beacon" disclaimed); for perfumery. By Hodgson & Simpson, Calder Soap Works, Wakefield, Yorkshire. 269,042.
- "CHÉRISIME"; for a perfume. By Lecaron & Fils, 6 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris. 269,148.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 22, 1905.)

- "HOMOCAL"; for a photographic preparation. By the Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer & Co., 27 Koenig-strasse, Elberfeld. 269,573.
- "FOAP"; for chemicals, perfumery, and polishing preparations. By E. Cook & Co., Ltd., Bow, London, E. 169,593, 269,595, 269, 646.
- "CANDOID"; for chemicals exclusive of suppositories. By Bell, Sons & Co., Ltd., 33 Lydia Ann Street, Liverpool. 268,843.
- "PELLETIDS" ("Pellet" disclaimed); for medicated wool. By the Tooth-ease Co., 3 Ladybarn Road, Fallowfield, Manchester. 269,120.
- "E. PAUL"; for a blood purifier and ointment. By Elizabeth H. Paul, 5 Roseburn Place, Edinburgh. 269,167.
- "PERSPIRDYNE" ("Perspire" disclaimed); for chemicals. By J. H. Coulson, 226 Charles Road, Birmingham. 269,172.
- "LUNGOL" ("Lungo" disclaimed); for a consumption and chest complaints application. By H. F. Christie, Queen Street Stores, Droitwich, Cheshire. 269,283.
- "DYSPEPSALIN"; for a patent medicine. By H. Hay & Co., 141 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. 269,233.
- "ALVETIN," "KRESODIL," and "ZOTONAL"; for medicines. By H. W. K. Fears, Goldstone Chemical Works, Hove, Sussex. 269,318, 269,320, 269,325.
- "RESTETTE" ("Rest" disclaimed); for medicines. By F. R. James, 3 Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C. 269,478.

- "QUINSLING"; for mineral and aerated waters. By Duckworth & Co., Old Trafford Essence Distillery, Chester Road, Manchester. 269,257.
- "JAPSO" ("Jap" disclaimed); for perfumery. By John Knight & Sons, Ltd., Silvertown, London, E. 268,122.
- "RASKA"; for toilet preparations. By G. White, 26 Third Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 268,942.
- "ANZORA"; for perfumery. By Bassant & Lewis, 213 High Road, Kilburn. 269,072.
- "PRESTO"; for toilet preparations. By D. Luxenburg, 16 Montague Street, London, W.C. 269,440.

College Notes.

FOOTBALL.—A match between London College v. Herbert Grammar School Old Boys was played at Shepherd's Bush on February 25. A fair game resulted in a win for London by four goals to one.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The following gentlemen were successful in obtaining the medals at the last sessions examination of this College: Silver Medal, John Arkell; Bronze Medal for Practical Chemistry, Maurice G. Harvey; Bronze Medals in Chemistry and Materia Medica, H. W. Freshney; Bronze Medal in Pharmacy, Genosch M. O. Beiles; Bronze Medal in Botany, David T. Dickinson; Bronze Medal in Dispensing, Herbert G. Orme. Both the prize-winners in the "Corner for Students" in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST last week are at the Metropolitan College.

WHERE TO STUDY.

THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS are advertising in this issue:

- School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
- Muter's School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.
- Westminster College of Chemistry, Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.
- Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.
- London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.
- Brixton School of Pharmacy, 171 Brixton Road, S.W.
- Burlington Correspondence College, 8 Crescent Grove, Clapham Common, S.W.
- Royal Dispensary, 21 West Richmond Street, Edinburgh.
- Liverpool School of Pharmacy, 6 Sandon Terrace, Liverpool.

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Ambulance Work and Nursing. Handbook on First Aid to Injured. 9½×6½. Pp. 312. 6s. (Cassell.)

Auerbach, F. *Zeiss Works and Carl-Zeiss Stiftung in Jena.* Transl. by S. F. Paul and F. J. Cheshire. 9½×6. Pp. 146. 2s. 6d. net. (Marshall, Brookes & Chalkley.)

Bocquillon-Limousin, H. *Formulaire des Médicaments Nouveaux pour 1905.* 6½×4. Pp. 308. 3f. (Baillière, 19 rue Hautefeuille, Paris.) [This annual volume, as usual, contains a good many additions to the new therapeutic agents. Such articles as the nucleinates of sodium and iron, diosmai, ektogan, cedrase, enesol, lusoform, mirinol ptiopyrine, stovaine, and trigemine are included, with many others the names of which have scarcely been heard in pharmacy. Some of the monographs of former years have been amended and added to, to the general improvement of the book.]

Crinon, C. *Revue des Médicaments Nouveaux et de Quelques Médications Nouvelles* (1905). 6×4. Pp. 424. 4f. (Rueff, 106 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris.)

[The twelfth edition of M. Crinon's book contains particulars of new medicaments which have appeared during 1904, as well as many of those drugs which are known as "new remedies." We find such things mentioned as stovaine, albarbine, bismone, citarine, glycosal, hetriline, and narycl. The book is of much use to those who require to follow closely this class of remedies.]

Hall, R. N. *Great Zimbabwe, Mashonaland, Rhodesia. Two Years' Examination Work in 1902-4 on behalf of Government of Rhodesia.* Intro. by Professor A. H. Keane. 9×5½. Pp. 504. 21s. net. (Methuen.)

Reed, B. *Lectures on Diseases of Stomach and Intestines.* 9½×6½. Pp. 1022. 21s. net. (Simpkin.)

Sequoira, J. H. *Elementary Treatise on Light-treatment for Nurses.* 7½×4½. Pp. 84. 2s. 6d. (Scientific Press.)

Thorington, J. *Refractions and How to Refract.* 3rd edit. Cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d. net. (Rebman.)



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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of EIGHTEEN CHEMISTS' SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies. Besides, its paid subscription circulation at home and to all parts of the civilised world is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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TELEPHONE DISORGANISATION.

MANY of our subscribers have been unable to get into telephonic communication with our office since Tuesday. This is owing to the fire at the "Bank" Exchange. The telephone company inform us that they hope to re-connect our wire in a few days.

EXPORT BUSINESS.

THE next number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be the annual Merchant Shippers' issue, and, in addition to the usual circulation to our unique *clientèle* of subscribers, it will be specially circulated to the merchant shippers of the United Kingdom who buy goods of all kinds for chemists and druggists abroad. It is obviously important to place before such buyers descriptions or lists of goods which they may be called upon to purchase during the coming year, and the principal object of our Merchant Shippers' Issue is to bring these before them through our advertisement pages. Those firms who have not yet given our Publisher instructions for announcements in the issue will oblige by communicating with him by an early post, as the insertion of advertisements received after Tuesday, March 7, cannot be guaranteed.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

SOME remedies for sea-sickness are suggested on page 359.

THE Junior Pharmacy Ball, held on Wednesday, was a great success (p. 357).

RAND CHEMISTS are doing big opium business with the Chinese (p. 352).

A NUMBER of new store prices for chemists' goods are mentioned on p. 334.

PARTICULARS of the new Canadian Customs regulations as to invoices are given on p. 342.

ITALIAN CHEMISTS are now endeavouring to secure price-protection of their goods (p. 338).

SEVERAL BOROUGH COUNCIL CONTRACTS for disinfectants which have been settled are reported on p. 335.

THE U.S.A. production of bromine in 1904 amounted to 897,000 lbs., or 50 per cent. more than in 1903 (p. 342).

THE ARRANGEMENTS for the B.P.C. meeting at Brighton are crystallising, and a trip to Paris is under consideration (p. 338).

SOME CORRESPONDENTS show that Mr. C. S. Richards's remarks on the qualifications of army dispensers were justified (p. 359).

THE B.P. COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE ON PHARMACY is the first one appointed, and will do most of the revision work (p. 351).

TWO Kingston chemists have succeeded in getting political candidates to promise consideration of the Pharmacy Bill (p. 335).

THE WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY incident has been the subject of two questions in the House of Commons (p. 348 and p. 334).

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for Colchester has issued a circular letter to chemists of the town condemning feeding-bottles with long tubes (p. 334).

NEW REGULATIONS have been issued by the Irish Local Government Board in regard to the supply of medicines to Guardians, and an abstract of them is given on p. 336.

THE PROCEEDINGS at the adjourned meeting of the creditors of Mr. R. J. Dodd, of Dodd's Drug-stores, and the debtor's evidence at his public examination, are detailed on p. 356 and p. 357.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE has informed Sir Thomas Dewar that he does not propose to introduce a measure for the compulsory adoption of the metric system in this country (p. 348).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S ACCOUNTS for 1904 show a deficit of 1,242l. on the year's working (p. 342). We show how this came about, and that economy is needed in certain departments, as indicated in an article on p. 350.

THE Chairman of the Pharmaceutical Council's Parliamentary Committee sees a glimmer of a chance that the Pharmacy Bill will be discussed in the House of Commons (p. 341). Sir Dixon Hartland and other members say there is no hope for it this Session (p. 335).

MR. ROBERT HAMFSON, who for many years was one of the most aggressive and progressive members of the craft, died at St. Leonard's-on-Sea this week (p. 353). He was long a member of the Pharmaceutical Council, at whose meeting on Wednesday a resolution of regret was passed (p. 339).

JUDGE OWEN, of Cardiff, has non-suited the Pharmaceutical Society in its action against Games Evans, Ltd., for infringement of the poisons regulations, because of the House of Lords decision in regard to companies. He indicated that the Society might have succeeded in another way (p. 355 and p. 351).

THE hearing of the action against more than a dozen Leeds chemists for alleged infringement of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act is fully reported in the section of this issue beginning on p. 363. The cases are taken by the Patent-medicine Vendors' and Drug-stores Association, the offence being the selling of Part 1 poisons to unknown persons.

WITH the exception of lower prices for cod-liver oil, no important changes have occurred in the markets. Acetic acid, elemi, sugar of milk, and Japanese peppermint oil are firmer; menthol, quillaia, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, and benzols are easier; while H.G.H. peppermint oil, cinnamon, and ginger are lower. Quinine has turned easier (p. 361).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

At Barnstaple, on February 23, a labourer named Gabriel was fined 5*l.* and costs, including 4*l.* 4*s.* analyst's fee, for laying meat poisoned with pure strychnine.

Owing to dissensions in the different trades, Bradford shopkeepers have little prospect of enjoying the benefits of the Shop-hours Act, 1904. This is the gist of our correspondent's latest report.

"Genuine" is the remark that the public analysts of Bethnal Green, Bristol, Bury (Lancs.), Lambeth, Southampton, and Staffordshire make regarding the drugs they have examined during the last quarter.

When Mary Mason, a nurse at the Bath Eye-hospital, was charged on March 1 with having attempted to poison the matron with morphine, the prosecution offered no evidence, and the girl was discharged.

In the Divorce Division, on Monday, Mrs. Maud Roberts obtained a divorce from her husband, William Roberts, chemist, formerly in business in High Street, Lewisham, on the ground of his misconduct and cruelty.

At the annual meeting of shareholders in Harrod's Stores, Ltd., the Chairman intimated that the directors have decided to make a free delivery over England and Wales of any article purchased at the Stores, irrespective of value.

The Customs authorities in Australia are no longer enforcing Customs-duty on the ordinary circular notices of meetings issued by scientific societies in this country. Maybe they will get to reason by-and-by in regard to all printed matter.

A horse and carriage drew up at the establishment of Mr. A. Gall, chemist and druggist, Woodbridge, last week, when the horse started plunging and smashed the large plate-glass window in the shop, distributing the contents about the road. The animal fell amid the broken glass and was badly cut.

At the Guildhall Police Court on February 28, the men Hart, Hayes, Manning, and Adams, charged with being concerned together in obtaining goods by means of forged orders from Messrs. Lynch & Co., Ltd., F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., Bovril, Ltd., and others, were committed for trial at the next Old Bailey sessions.

The Hon. Stephen Coleridge has written to the "Times" stating that the Bedford police inform him that between November 7, 1904, and the date of the trial of the thieves, thirteen dogs and eleven boxes of cats, weighing altogether over 3 cwt., were sent from Bedford to Brockwell Hall. No dog was returned, and only two cats. This he mentions in contradiction to the statement by the Home Secretary on February 24.

An extraordinary charge of perjury was heard at the Monmouth Assizes, on February 27 and 28, before the Lord Chief Justice, a chemist's assistant named Frank Key being indicted for having made certain false statements in affidavits which he swore in regard to the ownership of a herbalist's business at 53 Clare Road, Cardiff. It was stated that Key opened in the name of Dawson and that later he was joined by a man named Turner and by another named Hyde. After a long hearing the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

Chemists' Lieenees.

At the Kensington Licensing Sessions on February 28 Mr. Thomas G. Gordon, general manager to S. F. Goss, Ltd., was granted an off wine-licence for 17 Brompton Road, S.W. In reply to the Bench, the applicant said the rent of the premises was 900*l.* a year. The licence was required to enable the company to sell Wincarnis, coca wine, and such like.

Mr. Edward Henry Otto Grossmann was granted a wine-licence for a new chemist's business at 8 Onslow Place, South Kensington, in lieu of one for Station Buildings, South Kensington, which he recently surrendered.

Royal Society Fellowship.

The following fifteen candidates have been selected by the Council of the Society to be recommended for election, as follows: Mr. John George Adami, Mr. William Arthur Bone, Mr. John Edward Campbell, Mr. William Henry Dines, Captain Arthur Mostyn Field, R.N., Mr. Martin Onslow Forster, Mr. Edwin S. Goodrich, Mr. Frederick Gowland Hopkins, Mr. George William Lamplugh, Mr. Ernest William MacBride, Professor Francis Wall Oliver, Lieutenant-Colonel David Prain, I.M.S., Mr. George F. C. Searle, the Hon. Robert John Strutt, and Mr. Edmund Taylor Whittaker. The chemists in the list are Mr. Bone and Mr. Forster. Both are Doctors of Science, the former being on the staff at Owens College and the latter at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington. Colonel Prain is the well-known medico-botanist, whose investigations on Indian hemp are familiar to most pharmacognosists. He graduated in medicine at Aberdeen in 1883, and received LL.D. from his *alma mater* in 1900. Mr. Strutt is a son of Lord Rayleigh.

Store-prices.

The Civil Service Supply Association has this month reduced the prices of "Finest Anglo-Norwegian" cod-liver oil to 7½*d.* per 8-oz. bottle, 1*s.* 2*d.* per 16-oz. bottle, 2*s.* 2*d.* per 32-oz. bottle, and 9*s.* per gal.

In the Army and Navy Stores Circular for March there are few alterations in prices that have not been already noted. "Tabloid" guaiacol carbonate has been reduced to 10*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per bottle. Linseed oil (pure) is now 1*s.* 10*d.* per gallon; Hall's "Wood Violet" 2*s.*, 3*s.* 9*d.*, 7*s.*, and 17*s.* 6*d.* per bottle; cotton-wool (unbleached) reduced to 8*d.* per lb. Seltzogenes have also been reduced in price. The additions include "Bourjois Crème Java," 7½*d.* per bottle, "Lysoform," 11*d.*, 2*s.* 4*d.* and 4*s.* 3*d.* per bottle, "Lysoform" tooth-powder 9*d.* per tin, "Mayzone" hair-restorer 2*s.* 3*d.* per bottle, Perla's toilet-preparations, Roger & Gallet's new perfume, "Florenciris," 5*s.* 9*d.* per bottle, and toilet-powder 3*s.* per box.

Feeding-bottles for Colchester.

Clergymen and medical men in Colchester have recently been agitating the question of infant-feeding, and one result of it is the following letter, signed by Dr. William Savage, medical officer of health, which was issued officially on February 23:

DEAR SIR,—It is recognised by the medical profession that the ordinary long-tube babies' feeding-bottle is a most undesirable bottle for infant-feeding.

It is perfectly impossible to keep it clean, is a constant source of diarrhoea, and is without doubt one of the contributing causes of the heavy mortality in summer from infantile diarrhoea. There are now a number of boat-shaped or similar pattern bottles for infant-feeding on the market which are most satisfactory.

Doubtless these facts are known to you, but I am writing to ask you, if you do not already do so, to as far as possible discourage the use of long indiarubber tube bottles, and to advise and sell to customers some form of boat-shaped bottle whenever possible.

I am sending this circular letter to all chemists in the town.

In taking this action you will of course understand that I am not wishful in any way to interfere with the conduct of your business, but, feeling sure that you are also actuated with a desire to improve the health of the town, I do not hesitate to invite your valuable co-operation.

I may say that last year seventy-three babies under two years of age died of infantile diarrhoea in Colchester alone, and that 82 per cent. of these used a long-tube bottle.

A subscriber to whom we are indebted for this information pithily remarks, "Good! but with thirty years' experience my masters and myself have almost daily preached this."

Athletic Chemists.

The annual meeting of the Nottingham Chemists' Athletic Club was held at Calvert's Café, Nottingham, on February 24. Mr. T. Wilson occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. Eberlin, Middleton, Ellis, Parkes, R. H. Beverley; W. Lee (Captain), Turton (Vice-Captain), Plattin, Freeman, Hutt, T. L. Beverley (Hon. Treasurer), H. C. Prince (Hon. Secretary), etc. Mr. Prince read the annual report, which recorded the great progress made by the club. The financial statement showed a balance to the good of 12*l.* The officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Mr. T. Wilson; Captain, Mr. W. Lee;

Vice-Captain, Mr. J. Hutt; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. T. L. Beverley; Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. C. Prince. The names of Mr. D. Ellis and Mr. R. Widdowson were added to the list of Vice-Presidents.

The Sheffield Pharmacy Football team had hard luck in their match on February 23, when they were beaten by a Barnsley team by three goals to two. The general meeting of the Club was held at the Montgomery Hall, on March 1, to consider the question of forming a cricket section, Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson (President) occupying the chair, supported by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. S. Richards. After discussing the question of ways and means a resolution was adopted that a cricket section be formed. In connection with the financial side of the organisation it was decided to arrange a combined whist-drive and concert to assist in meeting the initial expenses. Messrs. H. G. Williams, H. Antcliffe, G. Squire, G. T. W. Newsholme, and A. R. Fox were added to the sub-committee to make the necessary arrangements. The President reported that Mr. H. G. Williams had offered to give a bat for the best batting average during the season, the offer being accepted with thanks. The Hon. Secretary reported that he had received a challenge for two matches from the Nottingham Chemists' Cricket Club, and it was decided to accept the challenge. The Hon. Secretary is to arrange fixtures.

Birmingham Notes.

The local Chemists' Association has issued a circular advising chemists to conform strictly with the legal requirements in the sale of Easton's syrup and other scheduled poisons if they desire to be free from the annoyance of prosecution.

At the Midland Institute a lecture was given by Mr. F. D. Ratcliff last week on arsenic in foodstuffs, in which the author asserted that "his experience, unfortunately, showed him that the present tendency is rather to an increase of arsenic in foodstuffs, owing partly to competition, but largely to the laxity of manufacturers."

Complaints from various quarters appear in the "Post" concerning the Birmingham new water-supply. A photographer comments that after six years or more experience with a certain make of bromide-paper he now gets blisters on his prints $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and wants to know the cause and how to prevent them. The water contains a large quantity of ferric iron.

The "Mail" reports an interview with a chemist not many miles from Birmingham who has confided to a reporter that he has a large sale for S.V.M., which to his certain knowledge is used solely for drinking-purposes. A few persons who are employed at chemical-works purify it by distillation surreptitiously. The drinking habit prevails extensively among working-class women, while the better-class women enjoy the intoxicating effects of sal volatile and eau de Cologne.

Contracts.

The Kensington Borough Council has renewed for one year the contract of Messrs. Hope & Sons, Leicester, for the supply of disinfecting-fluids, etc.

The West Ham Corporation has accepted the tender of Messrs. Dussek Bros. & Co., Verney Road, S.E., for the supply of sanitary articles for twelve months.

The Islington Borough Council has accepted the tenders of the following firms for annual supplies of disinfectants, drain-testers, and bottles: Messrs. Alfred Young & Co., Millwall, E.; the Sanitas Co., Bethnal Green; Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 12 and 16 Coleman Street, E.C.

The Lewisham Borough Council has accepted the following tenders for the supply of disinfectants for twelve months: Dick's Asbestos Co., Canning Town, E., permanganate of potash 34s. per cwt., water-jacketed candles 40s. per gross, drain-testers 45s. per gross, smoke-rockets 4s. 6d. per doz., carbolic acid 9d. per gal., flowers of sulphur, 6s. per cwt., Chlorox 6d. per gal., formalin 5s. 6d. per gal., and glycerin 7½d. per lb.; Messrs. J. Defries & Son, Houndsditch, E., Bond's fluid 8d. per gal.; Messrs. J. J. Burton & Co., Hemp Row, Walworth, carbolic powder (15 per cent. carbolic acid) 2s. 3d. per cwt., 10 per cent. carbolic acid 2s. per cwt.; Messrs. Newton Chambers & Co., 331 Gray's Inn Road., W.C., Izal 3s. 6d. per gal., Izal blocks 90s. per 100.

Heckling a Blocker.

At Hampton-on-Thames, Middlesex, on February 28, a public meeting was held of electors on behalf of Sir Frederick Dixon-Hartland, Bart., M.P., Messrs. H. Clement and A. Higgs, J.P. (Kingston), being present among the audience. Mr. Clement asked the hon. member if he would state why he blocked the Pharmacy Bill last year. Sir F. Dixon-Hartland replied that as he had not got his papers with him he could not say at whose instigation, but it was at the request of some of his constituents, and he did not receive any request to the contrary. Mr. Higgs, interposing, informed the hon. member that the Pharmacy Bill, in which the principal disputed clause was modified, had been re-introduced this Session, and would he keep an open mind and give the Bill a chance of being discussed. To this Sir F. Dixon-Hartland readily assented. Mr. Higgs put the same question to Mr. Bigwood, M.P. for Brentford division of Middlesex, who was on the platform, and Mr. Bigwood also assented. After the meeting the M.P.s present expressed in conversation the opinion that the Pharmacy Bill has very little chance indeed in this Session of Parliament.

Cheap Iodide.

At West Ham Police Court on February 23, Edward Franks (21), a labourer, was charged with being concerned with two others in stealing and receiving 10 lbs. of potassium iodide, valued at 6l. 10s., the property of Howards & Sons, Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, of City Mills, Stratford. Mr. David Lloyd Howard said prisoner was in the employment of the company as a labourer in one of the warehouses at City Mills, and in the exercise of his duties he would have access to the poison-room. In the upper part of the warehouse potassium iodide was kept, but the prisoner would have no right to touch it. It was kept in paper similar to that produced, and 10 lbs. of it would be worth 6l. 10s. Evidence of arrest having been given, accused was remanded in custody.

Prehistoric and Modern Medicine.

One of the features of the Maidenhead Missionary Exhibition, held on February 16 to 25, was a "Medical Stall" which included a collection of medicines and medical requisites used by the aborigines, comprising paper and other charms for the prevention of diseases, donkey's skin, crickets, beetles, etc. By way of contrast, modern medical instruments and other articles needed for the equipment of medical missionaries were shown. For this purpose Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., of Plough Court, E.C., lent several cases of surgical instruments, first-aid appliances, sterilisers, stills, operating-gloves, etc.; and Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. sent some of their "Tabloid" travelling-cases. The stall was in charge of Mr. F. C. Jones, chemist and druggist, and Mr. Ingram.

Care Unnecessary.

Mr. J. C. Bate, the West Cheshire Coroner, held an inquest at Seacombe, on February 28, touching the death of a child, two years old, named Elsie Fane. The evidence showed that deceased was suddenly taken ill, with convulsions apparently, and died. The mother of the child had recently been indisposed, and had consulted Dr. Napier, of Egremont, who prescribed some tabloids for her. The mother took two of these, and placed the box containing the remainder in the kitchen. After the death of the child it was found that a number of the tabloids were missing. An elder brother had taken some of the tabloids and become ill, but an emetic was administered, and he recovered. Dr. Napier stated that the tabloids he prescribed were concentrated Easton's syrup, and contained $\frac{1}{3}$ grain of strychnine, and also phosphate of iron and quinine. He did not tell Mrs. Fane that the tabloids contained poison, believing that this was unnecessary. They did not come under the scheduled poisons. In reply to the Coroner, he said that two or three of the tabloids would be sufficient to cause death to a child of deceased's age. Until he was told that deceased's brother had taken some of the tabloids and become ill it did not occur to witness that deceased had acted similarly. The circumstances of her death were entirely consistent with those of strychnine poisoning, which, in his opinion, was the cause of death. Several jurors suggested that when medicines contained poisons patients should be so informed, so that they might keep them out of the reach of children. Dr. Napier was of

opinion that no warning was necessary. The Coroner thought that chemists might give some indication to purchasers of medicines if the latter contained anything dangerous, but in the case of medicines prescribed by doctors he thought a warning was unnecessary, because the patients must know that the medicine was meant for them only, and must be kept out of the way of children. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

The Week's Poisonings.

Two of the nine deaths by poisons that have taken place during the week were misadventures. The strychnine fatality at Seacombe is referred to elsewhere. The other mistake occurred at Campden, where a dose of aconite liniment was taken in error by a thatcher named Stowe. Walter Ernest Griffin, of Abergavenny, poisoned himself with cyanide of potassium, and the same poison was taken by a plumber at Kensington, named Walters. Charles Mantle, superintendent of police at Melton Mowbray, obtained $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of hydrocyanic acid from Mr. B. A. Woods, chemist, in the employ of Boots, Ltd., on the pretence that it was for destroying a dog. The superintendent subsequently drank the acid, and died a few minutes later. Carbolic acid was the poison chosen for suicidal purposes by Annie Julian, of Portsmouth, and by William Bromley, of Barrow. Mrs. Julian obtained the carbolic acid from Mr. W. Wells, an assistant in the employ of Timothy White, Ltd., of Victoria Road. She said she required it for disinfecting purposes.—An army pensioner at Southsea, named Samuel Baker, poisoned himself with oxalic acid.—Ernest Farrow, a bricklayer, drank two or three ounces of hydrochloric acid, and died in the Camberwell Infirmary.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Change.

Mr. J. J. Cole, Cavan, has disposed of his pharmacy in Belturbet to Mr. John Robson.

Fire.

On February 27 a destructive fire occurred in Waterford, resulting in the total destruction of a large block of stores, the property of Messrs. George White & Sons, chemists. The damage is estimated at over 2,000l.

Drug-contracts Open.

The new regulations of the L.G.B. fix the time for lodging drug-tenders with the various Union districts in Ireland as March 11, and it follows that tenders are now open for all districts. It is unnecessary for us to give the names of the Unions, but wholesale druggists who desire to tender will find the list in the last annual report of the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Other drug-contracts open are the Sligo District Asylum (March 21), co. Clare Infirmary (March 6), Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum (March 6), Carlow District Lunatic Asylum (March 8), Belfast District Lunatic Asylum (March 6), and Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin (March 13). The dates given are the last day for receiving the tenders.

Pharmacy Students' Smoker.

At Dublin on February 23 the students connected with the School of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland gave a smoking-concert in the Gresham Hotel. Professor C. R. C. Tichborne presided, and among those present were Mr. W. F. Wells (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. Patrick Kelly, Mr. D. M. Watson, Mr. John Smith, Dr. Mitchell (Hamilton Long & Co.), Dr. J. S. Ashe, M.P.S.I. (Examiner P.S.I.), Mr. Thompson, L.P.S.I., Dr. Taaffe, Mr. L. P. Murphy (Vice-President I.C.A.A.), Mr. Conyngham, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Miller, L.P.S.I., Mr. Grimes (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.), Mr. Frackleton (Belfast), Mr. A. Tyrie, Mr. C. B. Vance, L.P.S.I., and Mr. G. Brown, M.P.S.I. About 150 were present. Songs were contributed by Mr. Patrick Kelly, Mr. W. F. Wells, Mr. Gilligan, Dr. Ashe, Mr. Nugent, and others; recitations were given by Mr. Conyngham and Mr. Molloy; but the feature of the entertainment was Professor Tichborne's cello solos. Mr. Dickenson was the pianist.

New L.G.B. Regulations.

The Local Government Board has issued a circular to all Irish Boards of Guardians enclosing a prescribed list of medicines, etc. This list is revised as regards prices, but otherwise it is practically the same as that previously in force. Under the new arrangements all tenders for drugs to Boards of Guardians must be lodged with the Clerk before twelve o'clock on March 11, at which hour the Clerk is required to place all the orders in a sealed packet, to be retained till the next ordinary meeting of the Board, when they must be opened in the presence of the Guardians. It is also intimated in the circular that if the Guardians should have any doubt as to the fitness of any particular firm tendering to carry out the contract satisfactorily they should before finally deciding the matter consult the L.G.B., which will be glad to furnish them with any information in its possession showing how the firm in question executed the contracts to them in other Unions during the past year. The Board observes that there has been considerable correspondence between Boards of Guardians and contractors during the past year relative to the non-return of empty packages, bottles, etc., and numerous demands for payment in respect of these empties have been made pursuant to the terms of the contract and bond. The Board would impress upon the Guardians that much trouble and expense would be saved if the empties were promptly returned to the contractors. To facilitate this the Board would suggest that a sufficient supply of suitable bottles be provided for each dispensary, so that empties may be returned as soon as possible. The remainder of the circular letter referred to the advisability of fixing the sums which should reasonably be allowed annually to the several caretakers, having regard to the quantity of the medicines, etc., received.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The Chemist's Picture Postcards.

Mr. John Cummings, chemist and druggist, Alloa, has issued a well-executed series of picture cards of various historical places of note in Alloa and district. The pictures are from photographs taken by Mr. Cummings, and each card bears his name and address in small type.

The Kinninmont Prize.

The annual competition for this prize will take place this year in June. The subjects are botany, magnetism, and electricity. Intending candidates should communicate with the Secretary of the committee, Mr. W. L. Currie, 223 Byres Road, Dowanhill, Glasgow, from whom further particulars and syllabus can be obtained. Entries close on April 29.

Angostura Bitters.

Judgment has been given at the Glasgow Sheriff Court in an action by Siegert & Hijos against Featherston & Co., Ltd., for alleged infringement of their rights by using the trade-mark "Angostura Bitters," of which plaintiffs claimed to have had acquired the sole rights, and the interim interdict already granted has been made absolute, and plaintiffs found entitled to expenses. In a note the Sheriff said he did not believe there was any intention to defraud on the part of the defendants, who apparently thought the use of angostura bark would give them a legal right to employ the word "angostura" in connection with their commodity, and they knew that the fame of the recognised angostura bitters would assist them in the sale, as it certainly did. He did not, however, think the plaintiffs had proved a claim to damages.

Glasgow Notes.

The new American card game "Pit" seems to be playing sad havoc in these parts. A city chemist labels a special pastille "Pit Pick-me-ups."

A Glasgow man is credited with a hobby for collecting medicine bottles used by famous people. He is said to possess specimens which have come from the sick-rooms of Dickens, Thackeray, and the Duke of Wellington.

Mr. Hugh Lambie, chemist, Strathbungo, who has just celebrated his silver wedding, is the *doyen* of chemists in that district, where he is a familiar personality to the

medical profession and the public, by whom he is highly respected.

Mr. J. J. Brown, dispenser at Belvidere, is carrying on a brisk controversy in the "Weekly Herald" on Haeckel's doctrine of the universe. In his latest contribution he claims the right, as a chemist and druggist, to quote from the official organ of the Society to the confusion of his adversaries, and thereafter expounds his now familiar Brownian atomic system.

The "Bluebell Wood" at Longside is threatened with destruction. It has been for years a favourite haunt of the botanist, the herb-gatherer, and latterly, as the city approached it, of flower-loving children, who invaded it in throngs when the wild hyacinth or bluebell, *Agrophis nutans*, was in bloom in early spring. A suburban chemist protests against the effacement of this sylvan spot.

Mr. P. Irvine, in his recent paper, speaking of the manufacture of aerated waters in hospitals, said the work keeps a light porter occupied half the day filling syphons with the various medicated waters, and occupies a good part of the dispenser's time preparing the solutions and syrups for them. The daily output in an ordinary-sized hospital averages one gross of medicated waters and half a gross of sweet waters.

The huge pile of buildings being erected for the accommodation of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College are now partially completed. The Board of Governors held their first meeting in the new premises the other day. Some idea of the magnitude of the institution may be gathered from the following facts. The section now approaching completion comprises 200,000 square feet, or nearly five acres of floor space, and fully a mile of corridors. The building contains 828 windows, which have been filled with $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of glass, and there are twenty-three miles of iron girders and joists.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

FOR RATIONAL FOOD.—Two prizes, one of 5,000f. (200l.) and the other of 3,000f. (120l.), have been offered by Dr. Henri de Rothschild to the Scientific Society of Alimentary Hygiene, Paris, for the best treatises written in French on the rational food for man. The prizes will be awarded in 1906 and the papers must be sent in by December 31, 1905.

A NEW USE FOR OLD MORTARS.—Visiting the handsome old church of St. Martin, Clamécy (Yonne), recently, I noticed, instead of the stone holy-water stoups, two huge bell-metal mortars placed at the entry for this purpose. One has "knob" and the other "loop" handles. They bear no date or inscription, and during my brief visit I was unable to obtain any information as to their origin or probable age.

LE MARAIS.—The Committee of Old Paris is offering annual prizes for the best collection of amateur photographs of interesting relics of the ancient parts of the city. The Ile St. Louis and the Marais have been chosen for the competition next year. The latter quarter is full of the old town mansions of the nobility of bygone days which have been transformed into warehouses, for this is the centre of the French wholesale drug-trade.

RADIUM AND SNAKE-BITES.—An interesting communication was made at the Paris Academy of Sciences on Monday, to the effect that radium completely counteracts the venomous effects of the bites of snakes. It is asserted that the venom and all the germs it contains are destroyed by the emanations of radium, but the latter is said to have no effect in case of the poison of toads or of the "land salamander" reptile.

STATE TRADING is popularly supposed to be carried on with little intelligence and less profit; but the tobacco and match monopolies bring in large sums annually to the French Treasury, and (if we are to believe the "man in the street" who writes to the daily papers) an ingenious idea has been hit upon to increase income. The paper and tobacco used for making cigarettes are, he states, alike impregnated with chemicals which make them extremely combustible, and, the average time occupied by a "smoke" being thus shortened, the consumption of cigarettes is artificially increased.

HOMAGE TO M. BOURQUELOT.—On the occasion of the nomination of Professor Bourquelot as a Knight of the Legion of Honour, a committee has been formed for the purpose of offering him a souvenir in the shape of a work of art, as a testimony of the esteem and sympathy in which he is held by those who appreciate his already long career exclusively devoted to the service of pharmacy. At the present time M. Bourquelot stands as one of the most prominent and most popular men in French scientific pharmacy. Abroad he is perhaps especially known as the Permanent General Secretary of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, but in France he also represents some of the best traditions of science, combined with good powers of organisation. The compliment that is being paid to him is both graceful and well merited.

THE SUGAR QUESTION is rather to the fore just now, and a French writer reminds us that this now common substance was once a costly luxury sold only by apothecaries. Montpellier (then the centre of the drug-trade) was the great sugar-market of France in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when the cane was introduced into Sicily and Andalusia. An edict passed in 1353 sought to restrain the use of sugar by providing that it should only be sold when prescribed as a remedy. But this class of laws is apt to be evaded. The customer who wanted "violet sugar" always pleaded stomachic ailments, while the amateur of "sucré rosat" was chronically suffering with a bad cold. The old French proverb "An apothecary without sugar"—employed to describe an ill-provided and useless personage—testifies to the importance of this article "in the trade" during the Middle Ages.

India and the East.

(News from our own Correspondents.)

MR. C. P. HAYLEY, the well-known citronella-oil merchant of Galle, Ceylon, will sail for Europe in March.

MR. WALTER THOMAS GRICE, of Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., chemists, Calcutta, was, at the recent annual meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association, elected Master for the ensuing year.

IMITATING PAIN-KILLER.—A case was heard in Bombay on January 27 in which the local agents of Perry Davis's pain-killer brought a successful action against a retail shopkeeper for offering for sale an imitation called pain-curer. Fines amounting to Rs. 200 were imposed.

CUSTOMS-DUTY ON PERFUMERY.—The draft of an Ordinance to readjust the Customs-duties leviable on perfumery and perfumed spirit is published in the "Ceylon Gazette." Its object is to enable perfumery which does not contain spirit to be imported on the ordinary *ad valorem* duty of 5½ per cent., and at the same time to retain the duty of Rs. 7 per gal. on perfumed spirit and bay rum which the Schedule B to Ordinance No. 2 of 1903 imposed on all perfumery.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION was closed on February 6 with befitting ceremony. The exhibition has been a great success, over 570,000 persons having passed the turnstiles during the two months it was open. The following firms have been awarded gold medals: Tothill, Sharp & Co., for Nestlé's milk; Kemp & Co., for pharmaceutical preparations; Thomson & Taylor, for Izal; the Bayer Co., Ltd., for Somatose; H. J. Rustonjee & Co., for Mellin's food.

STRAITS NEWS.—The Straits Medical College referred to in our issue of November 26, 1904, is likely to become *un fait accompli*. The sum of money stipulated by the local Government to be raised by the Chinese and others has now been obtained. The fund stands at \$73,500, and the success is largely due to the efforts of the Hon. Tan Jiak Kim, a Chinese member of the Legislative Council, Singapore. Dr. Freer, Colonial Surgeon Resident, Penang, has been appointed Principal of the College.

MINERAL DISCOVERIES.—The chromite deposits lately discovered in British Baluchistan are now being opened up for export, 1,516 tons being raised in the first six months of 1904. The manganese-industry in the districts of Nagpur, Bandara, and Balaghat is yearly attaining to considerable proportions, giving at the present time employment to several thousands of persons. An abundance of tin in parts easily accessible has been discovered in Tenasserim, Burmah.

Colonial and Foreign News.

THE NEW SPANISH PHARMACOPŒIA (Edition VII.) is now being printed. Its publication may therefore be expected shortly.

ITALIAN QUININE.—The official figures relating to the sale of State quinine in Italy for the financial year 1903-4 show that the total sales amounted to 6,174 kilos., and the gross returns to 673,245 lire. After deducting the cost of manufacture, which amounted to 490,207 lire, a net profit of 183,000 lire remains, which is to be devoted to the special fund for combating malaria.

NIGHT-DUTY IN ITALIAN PHARMACIES.—Dr. Wollner, of Venice, according to the "Bollettino Chimico-Farmaceutico," recently denounced the chemists of the Commune of Chioggia to the authorities because they did not, as provided by the law, "sleep on the premises at night." The pharmacists lost at the first trial and appeal. But the Court of Cassation at Rome has read the letter of the law "constant attendance at the pharmacy" more liberally, holding that in country parts, where special-night service does not exist, chemists need only attend in cases of urgency, and thus the danger of closing up all the pharmacies of Chioggia has been happily obviated.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.—The report on the East Africa Protectorate for 1903-4 has just been issued as a Parliamentary paper. The report states that the terrible scourge the sleeping sickness continues its ravages round the shores of Lake Victoria, and is increasing its range, especially in the direction of German territory, and there appears to be little hope of a curative or preventive treatment being discovered. The question whether the infection can be spread by the Tsetse fly has not yet been determined. Apart from this scourge the report is a record of steady progress in all departments of the Protectorate, and there are indications of a big colonisation by white settlers from South Africa. Among the imports into the Protectorate were drugs and chemicals valued at 3,576l., compared with 2,708l. in the previous year.

PHARMACEUTICAL VICTIMS.—Among the many victims of the massacre in St. Petersburg on January 22, the "Pharmatrevticheski Viestnik" reports the particularly sad case of Yakoff Mindlin, a student in pharmacy, who was struck in the stomach by a bullet as he was making his way to a friend's in the evening. He died just after naming his family, but the name was not written down and was forgotten. His brother Ilya sought him in many hospitals and medical centres until January 25, when he chanced to meet one of the students, who spoke to him of the death of a young man, sixteen years of age, whose family name he could not remember. But he promptly recognised the name given by Ilya, who was at once seized by a nervous fit resembling insanity. The burial-place of the youth cannot be identified, so he is probably interred with a number of others. On the same fatal day another young pharmacy student, named Zevel Rabinovitch, met his death.

PRICE-PROTECTION IN ITALY.—The Pharmacists' Association of Biella, a town in the North of Italy largely interested in the cloth-industry, is giving a trial, from December, 1904, to December, 1905, to a system of price-protection which it has designated "Marca Unica," which signifies uniformity of price for the same prescription at any of the pharmacies adhering to the Society. A number of conditions have been formulated; roughly, however, the system lies in every pharmacist making the price charged in cypher on the prescription, and if on the same prescription there are different items, say mixture and pills, each is to be separately marked, and any pharmacist who subsequently has the prescription brought to him will charge the same. Even if the cost only be demanded and the prescription not made up, it will be noted, and so any person going from pharmacy to pharmacy to find the cheapest market will be disappointed. In case of dispute the President of the Society will have power to decide the point in question. The proprietor of the pharmacy will be held responsible for the acts of his employés, and the secret of the mark selected is not to be divulged to the public.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Thursday, February 23. Present: Mr. W. A. H. Naylor (President) in the chair, Dr. Attfield, Dr. Martindale, Messrs. Holmes, Howard, Savage, and E. Saville Peck (Hon. Secretary). Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. Atkins, Gadd, Gibson, Payne, Ransom, Symes, and Yates.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, a draft circular letter, which the Brighton Local Committee suggested they should send to the Divisional Secretaries of the Pharmaceutical Society, drawing attention to the forthcoming Conference, was considered, and unanimously approved. Mr. Savage then read a statement of the

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING as far as they were completed, viz.: Monday, July 24, reception by the Mayor at the Pavilion. Tuesday, official welcome by the Mayor at the Hôtel Métropole, followed by the usual sessions of Conference; drive for ladies in the afternoon, and dance in the evening at the hotel. Wednesday (for ladies), conducted parties to Bird Museum; drives in the afternoon to the Dyke, Rottingdean, and Lewes; also excursion by boat to Eastbourne. Thursday, excursion to Arundel, the castle and park being thrown open to visitors by the Duke of Norfolk. Mr. Savage also submitted a design for the pink circular, with views of local scenery, specially taken for it.

On the motion of Dr. Attfield, seconded by Mr. Holmes, the warmest thanks of the committee were given to the Local Committee for the great efforts they were making to ensure the success of the meetings, and to Mr. Savage for his attendance to explain the arrangements made. The President stated that some members in the North of England are desirous of including a trip to Paris in the programme, to follow the Thursday excursion, and Mr. Savage promised the consideration of his committee to the proposal. He also stated that through carriages to Brighton from the North will be run.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The following gentlemen, on the proposal of Dr. Attfield, seconded by Dr. Martindale, were appointed a Research Sub-committee for the year: The President, Messrs. Bird, H. W. Gadd, H. G. Greenish, Holmes, J. C. Umney, and E. S. Peck (Hon. Secretary).

A letter from the editor *re* index and matter for 1905 "Year-book" was read by Mr. Peck, who was instructed to reply. The President called attention to excellent work in the Pharmacy Section of the 1904 "Year-book of Pharmacy," and pointed out its usefulness to pharmacists.

Mr. Peck presented a list of towns for which local Corresponding Secretaries were desirable, and, on the motion of Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Howard, he was authorised to issue a special circular to certain gentlemen inviting them to accept the office.

The final report of the sub-committee appointed to hand over the "Formulary" and unpublished recipes to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was read, and ordered to be entered on the minutes. On the motion of Dr. Attfield, the thanks of the Executive were given to the sub-committee for their services.

An application from the Pharmacy Department of the University of Illinois for three "Year-books," to complete a set given to them by Mr. A. E. Ebert, was received, and the Secretaries were instructed to forward same. Thanks were accorded to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for a copy of the Calendar.

Fourteen new members were elected.

THE following is a *boney-fide* tale. A student of pharmacy being requested to translate "Coque ad Oss." rendered it "Boil down to a bone." It is an incident such as this that cheers the examiner on his devious way.

"WHAT IS 'TAMKURIN'?" asked Mr. Plowden, in a case recently brought before him. The witness, a policeman, answered: "It is the great cure for coughs and colds, your Worship." Parke's Drug Stores, Ltd., are using this episode as the text for an effective handbill illustrating the virtues of "Tamkurin," which is theirs.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

TWENTY members of Council were present at the meeting on Wednesday, the absent member being Mr. A. Southall. Mr. A. E. Hobbs, the co-opted member, was welcomed by the President, and made a suitable reply. The Secretary has presented the Society with a portrait of his late father, Mr. Elias Bremridge, which is to be placed among the other portraits possessed by the Society. A resolution of regret was passed on the death of Mr. Robert Hampson, who was a member of the Council for nearly thirty years. The laboratory of applied pharmaceuticals is to be ready for the inspection of members of the Society at the annual meeting in May, and provisional conditions as to the use of the laboratory have been drafted. Mr. Lord Gifford was taken to task for criticising the organisation scheme in the Society's journal, and duly made amends for his "unseemly" conduct. Mr. Wootton, as Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, reported the introduction of the Pharmacy Bill on February 17, and announced that the second reading is to take place on March 24. There appears, said Mr. Wootton, a slight glimmer of a chance of getting the Bill discussed in the House. Mr. Hills outlined what has been done by the newly appointed Pharmacopœial Committee of Referees. The annual financial report was laid before the Council.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on March 1. There were present the President (Mr. R. A. Robinson), Vice-President (Mr. J. R. Young), Treasurer (Mr. Walter Hills), and Messrs. S. R. Atkins, A. S. Campkin, M. Carteighe, A. Cooper, W. G. Cross, W. L. Currie, R. L. Gifford, W. H. Gibson, A. Hagon, J. F. Harrington, J. Harrison, A. E. Hobbs, G. T. W. Newsholme, C. J. Park, D. Storrar, C. Symes, and A. C. Wootton.

MR. HOBBS WELCOMED.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been disposed of,

The PRESIDENT welcomed Mr. Hobbs, the newly co-opted member of Council. He (the President) hoped Mr. Hobbs would find himself quite happy among his colleagues, and that the Council would benefit by his presence and advice.

Mr. HOBBS replied, and hoped that his efforts in the cause of pharmacy will justify his selection for a seat on the Council. He recognised that in taking Mr. Glyn-Jones's seat he had a difficult position to fill, but, like Mr. Glyn-Jones, he appreciated the value of organisation. Mr. Hobbs also referred to the need for the Council to get into closer touch with provincial members, and expressed his approval of the Pharmacy Bill as a whole. (Applause.)

PORTRAIT PRESENTED.

The PRESIDENT then read a letter from the Secretary in which he offered the Society a portrait of his late father, Mr. Elias Bremridge. The President said that he had accepted the portrait on behalf of the Society, and that it would find a place among the portraits of those who did so much for pharmacy at the foundation of the Society.

THE LATE MR. HAMPSON.

The PRESIDENT announced the death of Mr. Robert Hampson, at St. Leonards, on February 24, adding that Mr. Hampson was formerly for twenty-seven years a member of the Council of the Society, for nine years filling the office of Treasurer.

Mr. ATKINS said he felt the greatest satisfaction in being permitted to move a resolution of regret. The resolution, which was gracefully phrased, concluded with the following words:

His strong character, generous impulses, and cultured habits won the esteem and regard of his colleagues, and his work in connection with the modification of past procedure

to meet modern needs should command the approbation of those who desire rational progress in pharmaceutical administration.

Continuing, Mr. Atkins said that he first came into contact with Mr. Hampson some thirty years ago, and had always cherished a warm regard for him from that day. In those days there were long debates and long speeches at the Council-meetings, and although Mr. Hampson was not one of the most eloquent speakers his remarks always carried the air of intense sincerity. There were two things that distinguished Mr. Hampson's membership of the Council. The one was his gallant championship of women's rights in regard to pharmacy—and he lived to see the realisation of his wishes. The other was his keen desire that candidates for annuities should not be subjected to a popular election, but should be appointed by the Council. This belief of Mr. Hampson was not realised, but nevertheless it remained as intense as ever. In a recent letter which he (Mr. Atkins) received Mr. Hampson argued the question with his usual intensity, and he (the speaker) fancied Mr. Hampson's keen sympathy was in a measure due to his own long sufferings. He was a splendid illustration of the triumph of mind over body, as all his life he suffered acute pain with intervals of prostration, but managed to carry on his work in spite of his suffering. Mr. Hampson was a great book-lover and collector of choice first editions. He was also a great reader, and kept up his love of reading to the end of his life. He was also a lover of art, being one of the earliest devotees of book-plate. He (Mr. Atkins) had one of Mr. Hampson's book-plates, which was designed by the user and was a very nice work of art. Mr. Hampson at one time took lessons in the use of the brush from an artist of repute. Another trait in his character was his keen interest in public affairs. In a letter which he (the speaker) received from him at the end of last year Mr. Hampson wrote: "I only wish you could come down and spend the night with me, and have a good long gossip on the state of the world's affairs." He was a keen politician, with very definite views on ethical, social, and political questions. To the end of his life, even when his weakness was acute, he would make careful and shrewd comments on the newspapers that were read to him. "We have lost," concluded Mr. Atkins, "a man of singular gifts and powers, who devoted his comparatively limited means to philanthropic aims with an assiduity that is beyond all praise."

The TREASURER said he recollected during his presidency receiving the resignation of Mr. Hampson from his seat on the Council owing to ill-health. They all knew the physical weakness which he suffered during nearly the whole of his life. He (the speaker) was glad to say with what affection he regarded his memory. When he (Mr. Hills) came on the Council he had the idea, perhaps traditional, that he might not often agree with Mr. Hampson, but he found that, as a matter of fact, he nearly always agreed with his views. The predominant note of character was his intense sincerity. "Perhaps," added Mr. Hills, "my colleagues may not all be aware that we have in this room a memento of Mr. Hampson in the clock which has just struck. That clock will serve as a small but lasting token of his interest in the work of the Society."

Mr. STORRER emphasised the great charm of Mr. Hampson's personality, his kindly sympathy and the warmth of his heart. Of all the friendships which he (the speaker) had made on the Council, none had been more congenial than his friendship with Mr. Hampson.

Mr. HARRISON said as one of Mr. Hampson's oldest friends he felt it his duty to say a word or two. When he first went into the drug-trade in Manchester he made Mr. Hampson's acquaintance, and had remained his friend till his death.

The PRESIDENT mentioned that the funeral was arranged for Thursday and that the Secretary would represent the Society.

The resolution was carried, all upstanding.

Reference was also made to the death of two divisional secretaries, Mr. W. Billing Orton, Stockport, and Mr. J. Bienvenu, Andover.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Thirty-eight chemists were elected members of the Society, eighteen persons were elected student-associates,

and eight were restored to their former position in the Society. Six persons were restored to the register on payment of the required fee.

FINANCE.

Mr. HARRINGTON moved the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee, which showed the following balances :

General Fund account	£1,158	0	2
Benevolent Fund:			
Current account	1,030	12	7
Donation account	1	3	6
Orphan account	38	6	9

While the following items, amounting to 2,071*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* were submitted for payment :

On behalf of the "Journal"	630	9	6
Sundries	41	6	8
House	146	3	2
Law Charges	23	14	6
Stationery, etc.	33	18	2
Museum	20	18	0
Current Expenses	300	0	0
Salaries, etc.	863	6	8
School and Examinations	11	11	6

Mr. Harrington mentioned that the accounts of the North British Branch had been examined and found satisfactory. The amount was rather larger than usual, but there had been some exceptional expenditure. A sum of 100*l.* had been voted by the Council for furniture and ventilation of the examination-room in Edinburgh, and owing to the care with which the money had been spent only 75*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* had been used. Mr. Harrington also noted the receipt of five guineas for the Benevolent Fund from the West Ham Chemists' Association.

THE BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was considered in committee, after which the Chairman,

Mr. ATKINS, moved the adoption of the report. Eight cases were considered by the committee, six relieved, and two deferred. Grants amounting to 89*l.* were made. Nearly all the cases were those of persons who had either themselves or their friends subscribed to the Fund.

Mr. GIBSON seconded the adoption of the report, and it was adopted.

THE L., M., S., AND H. COMMITTEE.

The TREASURER moved the adoption of the report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee, jokingly remarking that as Dr. Symes had promised to second the motion he would not have many questions to answer. The substance of the report was as follows: The library catalogue is out of print, and estimates are to be obtained of the cost of 1,000 copies. The curator is to have a 21*l.* typewriter for his use in the museum-work. An account from Messrs. Parkinson for 2*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* was passed for payment. The committee considered the conditions under which students might be admitted to the laboratory of applied pharmaceuticals, and agreed that the following paragraph should be inserted in the school prospectus :

Applied Pharmaceutics.

In connection with the Research Laboratory the Council has provided a Laboratory of Applied Pharmaceutics which is under the charge of the Professor of Pharmaceutics. Students who have passed the Major examination and others who may be desirous of obtaining practical experience and instruction in manufacturing pharmacy may be admitted to this special Laboratory on application to Professor Greenish, who will submit their names to the School Committee for approval.

In regard to the meeting of the British Association in South Africa Professor Green proposes to be present, and as he may not be back till after the opening of the School of Pharmacy in October, the committee granted him leave of absence. An invitation has been received to the Medical Congress which is to be held in Lisbon in 1906. The Treasurer, referring to the new laboratory of applied pharmaceuticals, said the laboratory is only just fitted, and he wished his colleagues to regard the regulation as to its use as more or less tentative. He also read the letter of invitation to the Fifteenth International Congress of Medicine which is to be held on April 19-26, 1906, at Lisbon. The Treasurer suggested that the Congress be thanked for the invitation, and in the meantime perhaps a member would offer himself as an accredited delegate.

Dr. SYMES said he was pleased the Treasurer was in such a happy frame of mind, but assured him that his criticism was only made so that the councillors could give an intelligent vote. The laboratory is nearly complete, and will be ready for the members of the Society to visit at the annual meeting in May.

Mr. CROSS said he was glad to hear that the regulations for the use of the new laboratory were only tentative, as he hoped the place would develop into something more than a museum or interesting part of the house.

Both the TREASURER and Dr. SYMES protested that this was not what they said, and

Mr. CROSS said he only wished to emphasise that any chemist and druggist who is a member of the Society should be allowed to use the laboratory.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said the original idea of the proposal was that the laboratory should be open to any competent worker, the only questions being to how many and how. Those students of the School who pass the Major in April will have the opportunity of working in the laboratory for three months, but any applications received from outside will be considered.

The PRESIDENT, referring to the meeting of the British Association in South Africa, said he noticed from the agenda that the cost need not exceed 100*l.*

The report was adopted.

It was agreed that the School and House Committee should be entrusted with the preparation of the annual report. It was also decided to hold the annual meeting on Wednesday, May 17, at noon.

ORGANISATION.

The report of the Organisation Committee was to the effect that visits had been paid by the President and the Secretary to Middlesborough, Leicester, Cardiff, Bristol, and Cheltenham, and that Mr. Newsholme had consented to represent the committee at Halifax. Mr. Gifford suggested to the committee that regularly organised meetings should be held for the express purpose of educating public opinion, but it was thought that it is not practicable to carry out the idea at the present time. The Public Dispensers' Association asked that a member of the committee should address their Association, but the Secretary had to reply that this is not possible, as there are so many urgent matters demanding the time of the committee.

The report was adopted.

MR. GIFFORD REPROVED.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said it is very desirable that members of the Council should be quite clear as to the work of the Organising Committee. He thought he had made this clear, but Mr. Gifford was not satisfied. He had thought fit to publish a statement in the Society's "Journal" which, to say the least, was unseemly. It had no doubt been done in ignorance of that etiquette that is recognised on all councils and committees, which is, shortly, not to seek publicity at the expense of one's colleagues. In all matters of this sort the advantage of a little publicity is dearly bought at the expense of the respect of one's colleagues.

Mr. GIFFORD said he agreed with the tenor of Mr. Carteighe's remarks, and he gave way to no one in loyalty to the Society, but he was perhaps super-sensitive as to his duty to the members of the Society. The remarks of the President at Cardiff and Cheltenham were such as were likely to surprise one who knew of the outline scheme as given to the Council. He did not suggest, as was stated, that the Council should appoint a secretary at a cost of 750*l.* a year to go about the country. He did not attach the slightest importance to the form of any scheme: it was the spirit behind the system. He admitted to certain considerable feeling in the matter, but did not respond until he was attacked in the official "Journal" by someone writing under a *nom de plume*. He did not think it the proper thing for men to have a roving commission to attack members of the Council under the shelter of a *nom de plume*. A point that weighed with him was the urgency of the question of organisation, and he would like to note that the words "utmost urgency" in his letter were printed "utmost importance," which was not the same thing.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: Mr. Gifford is not confining himself to

the proposition. What I said was that it is not loyal, just, or fair to criticise the President when he is doing his best to carry out the detail work of the scheme, and take the opportunity of writing a letter to the "Journal."

The PRESIDENT: I was loth to interrupt you, Mr. Gifford, but should be glad if you would make your observations germane to the subject.

Mr. GIFFORD, continuing, said the Council knew very little of what is going on, and he made similar remarks before the previous Council-meeting without effect. He was extremely sorry if his letter had been construed into any super-criticism of the work of the President, whose work he admired and appreciated as much as any member of the Council. If he had overstepped the line, it was due to his desire that the question should be faced in all its bearings.

The PRESIDENT: It must occur to all that the proper attitude to adopt is that outlined by Mr. Carteighe. I cannot of course take notice of letters that appear in papers, and members of Council should be specially careful in writing letters to the journals.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: I should like to thank Mr. Gifford for his frank statement.

THE PHARMACY BILL.

The SECRETARY read the report of the Parliamentary Committee, which contained particulars of what had been done in regard to the Pharmacy Bill. The Bill was introduced by Mr. Lough into the House of Commons on February 17, backed by Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree, Mr. J. Henniker-Heaton, Mr. William Crooks, Mr. A. Osmond Williams, Mr. Ellis J. Griffith, Mr. James Reid, Mr. Munro Ferguson, Mr. Marshall Hall, Mr. J. F. Remnant, and Mr. Ernest Gray. Mr. Pickering wrote to the Committee offering his services in the Lobby of the House of Commons. A letter had also been received from the Colonial Office in regard to the Singapore Ordinance, stating that in future similar Ordinances will be submitted to the Society before approval, and that the Society's letter will be forwarded to the Governor of Singapore. The Chairman told the Committee of what passed at the meeting with the Secretary of the British Medical Association in reference to the Medical Acts Amendment Bill promoted by the Association. It was also decided that it was desirable to address the President of the Board of Trade in regard to the Committee on the Companies Acts which is now sitting. The Nottingham Chemists' Association resolution approving of the Pharmacy Bill was also considered.

Mr. HAGON: Before the Chairman moves the adoption of the report, may I ask him whether anything can be done in writing to members of the craft asking them to get their members of Parliament to be present in the House of Commons at the second reading of the Pharmacy Bill on March 24?

Mr. WOOTTON (Chairman of the Committee) moved the adoption of the report, and in regard to the Pharmacy Bill said chemists ought to be extremely grateful to Mr. Lough for the trouble he has taken over the Bill. He has no direct interest in the Bill, yet has devoted over three years to a study of the chemists' case. The second reading is put down for March 24, and he (the speaker) saw a slight glimmer of a chance of getting the Bill discussed in the House. If it gets to a division, he (Mr. Wootton) is confident that the Bill has enough support to carry the second reading. Chemists will no doubt note Mr. Hagon's suggestion, and ask their members of Parliament—at least those who sympathise with the objects of the Bill—to be in the House on March 24 and support the Bill. If any member of Parliament should need further explanation of the Bill, someone from the office would go down and interview him. Chemists and druggists can do a great deal in inducing their members to be in their places at the second reading. After the second reading is carried the time will be ripe for a criticism of details. In regard to the Board of Trade Committee on the Companies Acts, this is a similar Committee to the one which sat some fourteen years ago, and before which Mr. Carteighe gave valuable evidence. The Committee at that time declined to treat the evidence as germane to the matter, but he thought the Council should again try to get heard by the Committee. The Committee could and should deal with

the matter, but so far the Council have not been able to convince them.

Dr. SYMES seconded the adoption of the report, and agreed that members should be urged to be in their places in the House on March 24.

Mr. GIFFORD said it had been remarked that too much attention should not be paid to detail, but he thought the all-important principle of qualified proprietorship had not been laid down with sufficient emphasis. In committee qualified proprietorship had been insisted upon, and it is desirable that the same emphasis should be given publicly.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

There was no report of the General Purposes Committee, but

The TREASURER made a statement in regard to the Committee of Referees in Pharmacy. He said the committee met on the previous Thursday, and were welcomed by the President of the General Medical Council, who is also the Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee. Previously the members of the Pharmacopœia Conference representing the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the Irish Society had been also appointed members of the Committee of Referees. Dr. MacAlister indicated to the committee the directions in which the members might turn their attention. The committee then proceeded to make their arrangements and elected him (Mr. Hills) Chairman and Professor Greenish Secretary. Subsequently the committee went into matters of detail and appointed various sub-committees to deal with various branches of the work, including a sub-committee of Londoners to organise the work as far as possible.

The PRESIDENT: I think we ought to congratulate the Treasurer both for the successful manner the committee has got to work and on his appointment as Chairman. (Applause.)

The auditors' report (summarised at the end of this report) was received.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

Mr. Cornelius Bayley, Uppingham, was appointed divisional Secretary for Rutland, and Mr. John Cairns, Earlstown, N.B., for a Scottish division.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was received from the Colonial Office, transmitting, for the information of the Council, a copy of the Transvaal Medical, Dental, and Pharmacy Ordinance, 1904, and a copy of the Act amending the Barbadoes Druggists Act, 1904.

The North Staffordshire Chemists' Association sent a resolution approving of the new Clause 7 of the Pharmacy Bill, and also wrote in regard to breaking bulk of proprietary articles. This practice the Association thought detrimental to the interests of chemists and druggists, and that the Inland Revenue authorities should be approached with a view to stopping a practice which is injurious to the revenue.

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales wrote urging the Council to obtain a short Act giving the Society power to accept Colonial certificates.

The Secretary of the Society of Chemist-Opticians wrote thanking the Council for the use of the lecture-theatre for the evening meeting of February 22. This ended the public business.

REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE SOCIETY, 1904.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
To Annuities	600	0	0
Carriage of Books and Parcels	9	12	9
Certificates of Death	25	17	11
Examinations: Minor and Major:—			
Fees to Examiners and Travelling Expenses—			
England and Wales	1,651	7	2
Scotland	768	7	9
Refreshments—England and Wales	97	15	10
Scotland	61	2	10
Apparatus, Drugs, Chemicals, Printing, and			
sundry charges—England and Wales, and	348	15	2
Scotland	153	9	5
[Total £3,080 18s. 2d.]			
Gas, Electric Light, Water, Coal, Cleaning			
Materials, etc.	378	16	2
House Servants—Wages	272	17	2
"Journal": Balance of Account	3,029	15	4

EXPENDITURE—continued.		£	s.	d.
Law Costs ... ..	...	403	4	4
Library:—Librarian's Salary ... ..	...	285	0	0
Purchase and Binding of Books ... ..	...	126	8	11
Library Association Meeting ... ..	...	10	10	0
[Total £421 18s. 11d.]				
Furniture ... ..	...	19	6	11
Museum: ... ..	...		
Curator ... ..	...	450	0	6
Museum Report (1895-1902) ... ..	...	49	5	0
Assistant's Wages and Sundry Expenses for Bottles, etc. ... ..	...	136	3	6
[Total £635 8s. 6d.]				
North British Branch:—				
Assistant-Secretary and Clerks—Salary ... ..	...	400	0	0
Taxes and Insurance ... ..	...	66	18	11
Members of Executive—Travelling Expenses, etc. ... ..	...	58	10	10
Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning, Service, and Miscellaneous Expenses ... ..	...	411	10	2
[Total £936 19s. 11d.]				
Evening and other Meetings ... ..	...	107	16	8
Postage:—General ... ..	...	243	16	1
"Journal" ... ..	...	910	17	10
[Total £1,154 13s. 11d.]				
Register—Balance of Account ... ..	...	19	18	9
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance ... ..	...	1,202	14	1
Premium on Leasehold Redemption Policies ... ..	...	128	2	6
Repairs and Alterations ... ..	...	290	9	0
Electric Service and Fittings ... ..	...	30	10	0
Salaries:—Secretary and Registrar ... ..	...	600	0	0
Clerks ... ..	...	1,098	14	0
School of Pharmacy and Research Laboratory:—				
Stipends of Professors and Share of Fees ... ..	...	1,334	0	6
Lecturer, Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrators, and Wages of Porters ... ..	...	543	7	10
Fitting up Laboratory for Applied Pharmaceutics ... ..	...	260	0	0
Fitting up Electrical and Optical Laboratories, Students' Common Room, and General Repairs ... ..	...	304	8	2
Apparatus, Chemicals, Specimens for Lecture Classes, Prize Medals, Certificates, Printing and Posting Prospectuses, and Alterations ... ..	...	582	3	0
[Total £3,023 19s. 6d.]				
Stationery, Printing, and Office Expenses ... ..	...	359	8	11
Calendar: Balance of Account ... ..	...	149	14	4
Sundries ... ..	...	13	0	0
Cost of conducting Scholarships Examinations ... ..	...	14	1	3
Medals—Council and Herbarium Prizes ... ..	...	3	9	6
Travelling Expenses—Council and Committees ... ..	...	440	0	1
Refreshments for Council ... ..	...	44	8	9
Local Organisation Expenses, : Meetings, etc. ... ..	...	22	3	8
Telephone Service ... ..	...	20	0	0
Compendium of Medicines ... ..	...	334	7	5
Total ... ..	...	£18,872	8	5
INCOME.				
By Examination Fees:—		£	s.	d.
1,556 Minor ... ..	...	8,543	0	0
90 Major ... ..	...	243	13	0
221 Registration Fees as Apprentices or Students ... ..	...	464	2	0
Fees for Restoration to Register ... ..	...	45	3	0
[Total £9,295 18s. 0d.]				
Interest on Investments:—				
Ground Rents ... ..	...	147	14	2
Net Rent of 15 Bloomsbury Square ... ..	...	184	8	7
Deposit Account (L. & W. Bank) ... ..	...	26	6	0
[Total £358 8s. 9d.]				
School Fees ... ..	...	1,373	6	6
Subscriptions: ... ..	...		
5,725 Members ... ..	...	6,011	5	0
526 Student Associates ... ..	...	276	3	0
Life Subscriptions ... ..	...	315	0	0
[Total £6,602 8s. 0d.]				
Balance deducted from Accumulated Funds ... ..	...	1,242	7	2
		£18,872	8	5

THE BALANCE-SHEET OF THE GENERAL FUND shows that the assets of the Society, consisting of ground rents, freehold house and building in Edinburgh, and leasehold premises in London, amount to 37,727l. 15s. 8d., sundry debtors of the Society 2,906l. 18s. 6d., and cash in hand on December 31, 1904, 1,937l. 3s. 4d.; total 40,571l. 17s. 6d. The liabilities are: sundry creditors 1,991l. 7s. 8d., examination fees in advance 1,997l. 8s., school fees in advance, accumulated fund, after deducting balance of the revenue account, being 35,790l. 4s. 10d.

THE BENEVOLENT FUND.

During the year the receipts amounted to 3,763l. 12s. 7d., made up of: subscriptions 2,152l. 4s. 9d., ground rents 1,351l. 7s., dividends 136l., rent of The Elms, Strawberry Hill, 124l. 0s. 10d. The expenditure for the year included 1,735l. for annuities, grants 999l. 13s., interest on loans 354l. 16s. 7d., stationery, etc., 62l. 9s. 9d., the balance. 611l. 13s. 3d., being added to the accumulated funds. The assets of the fund amount to 44,908l. 7s. 7d.; the liabilities include 8,650l. borrowed from the Orphan Fund and the London and Westminster Bank.

Statements of accounts of the various scholarships and Prize Funds, the Orphan Fund, and the Waterall Legacy were also appended.

American Notes.

(From our Correspondent.)

STRYCHNINE-POISONING.—A telegram from Honolulu states that Mrs. Jane Stanford, widow of Mr. Leland Stanford, the San Francisco millionaire, died on February 28 as the result of poisoning by strychnine administered in soda-water.

PHARMACISTS FOR PANAMA.—Since the United States Government began preparations for building the Panama Canal it has held examinations leading to the appointment of several pharmacists. There are to be three grades, at annual salaries of \$900, \$1,000, and \$1,200. The examinations comprise the following subjects, with their respective credits: Letter-writing, 5; chemistry, 15; pharmacy, 40; materia medica, 15; practical experience, 25.

EDUCATION.—Two Boards of Pharmacy in this country, in Ohio and Arkansas, have recently decided that they will not hereafter examine for registration as pharmacists any students who are not able to present satisfactory evidence of having gone far enough in their general education to finish the first year's work in a high school. The Wisconsin Board is now seriously contemplating the same step, and this movement, together with others of a similar nature, makes the future of educational pharmacy in the country look very bright.

PRODUCTION OF BROMIDE AND BISMUTH.—A record production for the United States was reported in 1904, amounting to 897,100 lbs., which includes the bromine contained in bromides, all of which was made in Michigan. As compared with the 597,000 lbs. output of 1903, this shows an increase of over 50 per cent. In the order of their importance the producing States are Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. In 1904 the United States re-entered the lists of producers of bismuth ore the output being 61 short tons, as compared with 37 tons in 1902 and 318 tons in 1901. The 1904 output, analysing from 75 to 15 per cent. metallic bismuth, came from Leadville, Colorado, and from a new mine near Banning, California.

THE NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS affecting invoices of goods going into Canada are as follows: The Customs authorities now require duplicate invoices, and on each invoice must be a column in which is to be entered the fair selling-price in the country from which the articles are imported. This is part of the "anti-dumping" regulations. On each invoice there must be printed or written a certificate of the value of the goods contained in the consignment. The new form of certificate must be signed by the exporter, and must be to the effect that the invoice is correct as to the price of goods; that the value placed on them is the fair market-value if they were sold in like quantity or condition for home consumption; that no different invoice will be furnished to anyone; and that there is no arrangement allowing the purchaser any discount or rebate or any compensation whatsoever. A certificate is required on invoices of goods of British manufacture, giving details as to the countries from which the materials included in the consignment come; and in the invoice of goods sold by an exporter prior to their shipment to Canada not only must the market-value of the goods for home consumption be given, but also the selling-price to the purchaser in Canada.

Winter Session.

Association Ballads.

THE PURPOSE.

*The men, their aims, their daily irk;
Their troubles, trials, thoughts, and views
On things politic, foes that lurk
In friendly guise, but treach'rous work—
These be the burden of our Muse.*

LIX. PLYMOUTH.

By the placid-flowing Tamar,
Near the high commanding Hoe,
Surely no excuse were lamer
Than that chemists undergo
Hardships that will make one shiver;
Plymouth men with laughter quiver.
We have heard the hail of Goodwin,
Genial orator-in-chief;
We have searched and ne'er a rude one
Lives in Three Towns our belief:
All good fellows they, and cheery.
Fond of suppers? Never, Weary.
Heedless of the interloper,
Calm pursue their peaceful ways,
Guided by far-seeing Roper,
Helped by peaceful Barge's praise;
Woods, and Broom, and Condy U'Ren
Live a life that's most allurin'.
Eloquence of Davy Turney,
Spouting like Demosthenes,
Speeds our pharmaceutical journey.
To the wonderment of Breeze;
Jovial Maitland winks at Lamble,
Morgan goes out for a ramble.
Knight with Kelly argues hotly;
Harder thinks it jolly lark;
Bloomsb'ry lore is learnt at Mutley;
Trusty Councillor is Park;
Spear, of joy a running river,
With his quiplets cures the liver.
Some may speak of Bulk that's broken,
Others talk of C.O.D.;
Much of mighty Bill is spoken—
Bill to rescue Pharmacy.
Seldom frowns, but many a dimple
In the regal Rue de Whimble.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

At the meeting held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Thursday evening, February 22, Mr. J. Rutherford Hill gave a talk and demonstration on "Botany in February." He pointed out the advantages of beginning field botany early in the year, then exhibited and described specimens of plants which he had gathered during a walk out by Gorgie to Colinton and back by Craiglockhart on the previous day. These were supplemented by specimens gathered in Messrs. Cunningham & Fraser's garden of Alpine plants. Twenty-four natural orders were represented, and these afforded Mr. Hill splendid material for a highly instructive and inspiring discourse, for which the members cordially thanked him.

Leeds Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on Thursday evening, February 23, at the Grand Central Hotel, Leeds. The Council met earlier in the evening, when the Section 17 prosecutions heard on the following day were considered, and final preparations were made for an adequate defence on behalf of the whole body of the defendants concerned, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones and Mr. G. F. Merson being present. Mr. G. W. Worfolk (President) took the chair at the general meeting, when there was a large attendance to hear the lantern-lecture by Mr. Thomas Maben, of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., on "Some Aspects of American Pharmacy." The lecture was much appreciated by an audience of about eighty, and at its close a very hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Maben.

Hartlepoons Chemists' Association.

THERE was a large gathering of members and their friends on February 21 to listen to a lecture on "X Rays and Electrical Curative Appliances" by Dr. H. E. Gamlen, who has made a special study of this branch of science. During the course of the evening experiments were shown with radium and x rays, and demonstrations were also made with the Finsen light, as well as with high-tension apparatus. During the evening some radiographs were taken, copies of which will be given to those who were present, and doubtless kept as a memento of a very interesting and instructive lecture. Dr. Gamlen was assisted in the demonstrations by his brother, Mr. T. G. Gamlen. A vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Gamlen for his very able address, and for his hospitality in receiving the members of the Association.

Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association.

A MEETING was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Tuesday forenoon, February 28. Mr. John A. Forret (Chairman) presided. Mr. J. C. Pottage, 117 Princes Street, was admitted a member. The meeting then discussed in private the Federation questions about breaking bulk of stamped medicines, and came to the conclusion that the practice should be stopped.

Mr. Boa gave in the report of a deputation consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Rowland, Mr. Bowman, and himself, who waited on the manager of the local tramway company to endeavour to secure certain concessions. Since the company recently started their parcel-delivery express they have withdrawn the messengers' tickets. The express is practically stopped at half-past five in the afternoon, and the deputation wished to ascertain if they could not get messengers' tickets for use after that time. The manager indicated that if that were done it might greatly affect the parcel express, because traders would keep up their parcels till the messengers' tickets came in force, and if they did issue such tickets they could not make any exceptions or give privileges to one set of traders over the others. They had ascertained, however, that the Association could obtain $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount on 10% worth of tickets, which could be distributed among the members, and it was agreed to instruct the Secretary to use 10% of the Association's funds for the purchase of tickets to be sold to members in lots of 6s. 8d. worth and upwards at the discount price.

It was remitted to the committee to make arrangements for the excursion of the Association in the summer.

Northampton Chemists' Association.

THE monthly meeting of this Association was held at the Black Boy Hotel, Northampton, on February 24. Mr. W. McKinnell presided.

CHEMIST-OPTICIANS.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. F. Cowdery) read a letter from the Society of Chemist-Opticians bringing before the notice of the Association the advantages which chemists would gain by qualifying for the optical branches of a chemist's business. Mr. L. North urged that it would be to the advantage of chemists to pass the Spectacle-makers' Company's examination, and to make the sale of spectacles a speciality as a side-line to their ordinary businesses. In Northampton the chemists had allowed the spectacle and eyeglass trade to drift too much into the hands of the jewellers, but he was convinced that many chemists might make a good living out of it alone if they would only obtain a diploma from the Company and then go in for careful and conscientious sight-testing on scientific lines. Mr. Flinton Harris, as one who had passed the examination of the Spectacle-makers' Company, assured the Association that the examination is a thorough one, and he considered the diploma well worth possessing, especially when a chemist had an optical department attached to his business. He also commended the examinations of the British Optical Association.

Breaking bulk was also discussed, but no resolution was passed.

The President, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. North, and Mr. O. Ward were appointed a special committee to arrange for the annual dinner of the Association, to be held on March 30.

Irish Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices Association.

THE weekly meeting of this Association was held on February 24 at the Nelson Café, 33 Lower Sackville Street, Dublin, the President (Mr. Edgar B. Aplin) in the chair. It was decided to hold the annual smoking-concert on March 24 at the Gresham Hotel, and Messrs. Jameson, Howley, Thackeray, Murphy, Wilson, Creed, and the President were appointed as an Entertainment Committee.

The President read a paper entitled

CUTTING AND CUTTERS,

in the course of which he deplored the growing tendency to sell patent and proprietary medicines at cost-price, and sometimes for even less, because the "man round the corner" did so, taking it for granted that such was done on the statements made by the public. It is, said Mr. Aplin, a common practice for customers to say they can get goods elsewhere cheaper, and in weakly yielding the chemist cuts the ground from under himself and his fellow-trader. The difficulty in arranging prices is largely due to the absence of unity among the craft. The Pharmaceutical Society's functions do not touch on the cutting question. It is a delicate subject, and requires careful handling, and he did not wonder that the matter is taboed by the Council as outside its province. He knew several employers in Dublin who would gladly identify themselves with a movement for the readjustment of prices, but one waited for the other to make a start, and in the end nothing is done. The paper concluded with the suggestion that a few of the employers should meet together and discuss the subject.

Society of Chemical Industry.

NOTTINGHAM SECTION.

A MEETING of this Section was held on February 22, at University College, Nottingham, Mr. J. T. Wood being in the chair.

Mr. S. R. Trotman read a paper on

DAMAGE CAUSED BY MAGNESIA SOAPS IN BLEACHING AND FINISHING,

in which the author said that the damage referred to is a discolouration that generally appears some considerable time after the textiles have left the warehouse, and often at the end of a long voyage to a hot country. The soaps used in scouring contain notable quantities of resin, which combines with the lime and magnesia often contained by the waters used in the bleaching operation to form lime and magnesia resins. Both these resins are insoluble in water, and, when dried, gradually become brown, the magnesia soap being darker than the corresponding lime soap. Hence, when goods are scoured with resin soaps and subsequently washed with hard water, considerable quantities of calcium and magnesium resins often become precipitated in the fibres, and although these may not be visible at first, the characteristic brown colouration is gradually produced. It seems advisable, therefore, that the nature of a soap used for certain scouring-operations should be largely determined by the quality of the available water. Mr. Trotman exhibited specimens to illustrate various points in the paper. A piece of lace net, for example, had been boiled with a solution of resin soap. A portion of the net so treated was then scoured in water containing about 50 parts per 100,000 of magnesia, and another portion in water containing a similar quantity of lime. The discolouration was quite apparent, being also more marked in the case of the magnesia than in that of the lime.

An interesting discussion followed, thanks being accorded to Mr. Trotman for his paper.

Bristol Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Hotel, College Green, on the evening of March 1, Mr. A. Taylor (President) in the chair. It was agreed to hold future meetings at the hotel, terms having been arranged; and, further, that the gatherings should partake of a social as well as a business character.

NEW RULES.

Some time was spent in the consideration of new rules, and the first proposed was that the name of the organisa-

tion should be altered to the Bristol District Chemists' Association, but there was a difference of opinion on this point, and it was agreed that the name should be the Bristol and District Pharmaceutical Association. The other rules were adopted.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Grant) read a letter from the Decimal Association making him an honorary member of the Association in the hope that he will be able to gradually form a centre of interest in Bristol. Mr. Grant added that he had agreed to undertake the secretaryship, and the Association would get the Decimal Association's publication from time to time.

Federation subjects were then discussed, and in regard to the breaking-bulk question Mr. Matthews asked if it was not better to leave Somerset House to their own devices. Mr. Boorne drew attention to the warning notice that had been published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as to the restrictions on the sale of vaseline. He remarked that a drysalter in the city saw the statement and called at his place to know if it was true. [This refers to the fact that vaseline has been the subject of letters patent but comes under the entire-drugs exemption, permitting its sale unstamped by qualified or licensed persons.—ED.] Surprise was expressed that the law should be as was thus stated. Mr. Hill said that the Association might do a very useful piece of work in taking cognisance of the sale of poisons by photographic dealers. Mr. Matthews observed that in their own interests it was highly desirable to do what they could to restrict the sale of these things, but there were more important matters nearer home to which they might give attention. Eventually it was agreed that the Federation letter should be allowed to lie on the table.

Leicester and Leicestershire Chemists' Association.

THE annual general meeting of this Association was held at Winn's Café, Market Place, Leicester, on February 23, about twenty members being present, with Mr. W. Thirlby (President) in the chair. Mr. A. W. Hearnshaw, co-Hon. Secretary, presented the Secretaries' report, which showed that seven committee and two general meetings had been held during the year, in addition to the Annual Dinner, which was perhaps the most successful ever held. Several cricket matches had been played during the summer. Prizes to the value of 17. 1s. and 10s. 6d. in books to pharmaceutical students attending botany classes at the Technical Schools had been promised by the Association. Mr. Geo. E. Marfitt, Hon. Treasurer, by his report, showed a balance in hand. Both reports were regarded as highly satisfactory, and thanks were accorded to the officers for their good services during the past year.

The officers for the ensuing year were then elected, as follows: President, Mr. Walter Rowe; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Thirlby, Woolley, and Butler; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Geo. E. Marfitt; Treasurer, Mr. S. Cleaver; Committee, Messrs. Avery, Clear, Goodess, Hearnshaw, Hind, and E. B. Ward.

It was proposed by Mr. Hind, seconded by Mr. Crook-hall, that the chemists of the town close their shops on Thursdays from 1.30 P.M. to 6 P.M.; every one present, some of whom already close and some who do not, agreed that it was a good idea, and promised to do so in future, if the Secretary can report that it is fairly unanimous.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Iron-ox Remedy Co. expressing surprise that, after getting the trade to take up and push their tablets at a reasonable profit they should suddenly raise the minimum wholesale price for small lots while still maintaining the same minimum retail price; also to the proprietors of Neave's Food, urging them to place their food on the P.A.T.A. list at a reasonable rate of profit.

Several members having mentioned that they intend visiting the forthcoming exhibition, Mr. Marfitt intimated that he will be glad if members will communicate with him in order that railway arrangements may be made.

Several other items of purely local interest were discussed and resolutions passed thereon, after which the meeting terminated.

Barnsley Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Hotel, Barnsley, on Thursday, February 23. The new Pharmacy Bill formed the subject of considerable discussion, joined in by Messrs. Matthew (President), Billington, Norwood, Jones, Nash, Wright, and Rigby, after which a resolution to support the Bill and instructing the Secretary to communicate with the member of Parliament for the division, asking for his support, was passed.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

MR. A. W. GERRARD presided on Tuesday night over a meeting of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, at which papers were read by Mr. H. W. Jones, F.C.S. (Coventry) and Mr. Thomas Maben (of Parke, Davis & Co., London). Prior to the business proper, the Chairman moved, and Mr. G. E. Perry seconded, a resolution requesting the local members of Parliament to support the Pharmacy Bill.

THE PURINOMETER.

This was the subject of Mr. Jones's paper, and it was illustrated by limelight views. The purinometer, which he exhibited and gave a practical account of, was devised by Dr. Watson Hall for the estimation of the purin bodies met with in urine (uric acid and the xanthin bases). The purinometer consists essentially of three parts: (1) a closed graduated tube; (2) a stop-cock with a bore of the same diameter as the upper tube; (3) a small glass reservoir of known cubical capacity. The method is based on Cameron's process for the estimation of the total purin bodies in urine, and gives sufficiently accurate results for clinical purposes. Two solutions are used—one for freeing the sample from phosphates, which are deposited, shut-off by the stop-cock, and collected and retained in the lower chamber. A further measured amount of the second solution is added to precipitate the purins, and the total quantity of precipitate read off after standing twenty-four hours. A table sent out with the apparatus gives the relative proportion of purin nitrogen. As the instrument costs 25s. and is only available for treating a single specimen, Mr. Jones has suggested the employment of duplicate tubes of the same size as the graduated portion of the purinometer. These are intended for use merely as depository tubes, so as to allow a number of samples to be tested with a single apparatus.

FORMULÆ FOR SOLUTIONS.—*Magnesia Mixture (Ludwig's)*: Magnesium chloride (crystals) 110 grams, ammonium chloride 110 grams, strong liquid ammonia 250 c.c. *Purinometer Solution (No. 1)*: Ludwig's magnesia mixture 100 c.c., ammonia (20 per cent.) 100 c.c., talc (very fine) 10 grams. *Purinometer Solution (No. 2)*: Silver nitrate 1 gram, liquid ammonia (strong) 100 c.c., talc (very fine) 5 grams, distilled water 100 c.c.

The talc is added to ensure the rapid separation of the precipitates.

In the discussion that followed Mr. G. E. Perry inquired whether the process had been compared with the usual methods for the determination of uric acid. Mr. Jones replied that he had not made any experiments; it was intended solely as a clinical test for medical men, and did not pretend to be accurate.

Mr. F. H. Alcock questioned whether such methods were likely to be accurate. Although they were solely clinical, still talc varied in its specific gravity, and the phosphate precipitate was a variable constitution, and the specific gravity of urine was very variable, the measurements of the bulk of the precipitate obtained by such an agent as ammonia silver nitrate could not be accepted by the analytical chemist.

The Chairman said in the determination of uric acid it is difficult to get two persons to obtain the same results with the same urine under different conditions. He was pleased Mr. Jones had suggested improvements in the apparatus, which had occurred to him during the demonstration, by which it would be possible to use a far cheaper apparatus and would enable them to have a larger number of demonstrations in progress.

Mr. Maben then gave his lecture on "Some Aspects of American Pharmacy." Both demonstrations were thoroughly appreciated, and after a short discussion both Mr. Jones and Mr. Maben were heartily thanked.

Cheltenham Chemists' Association.

At a general meeting of this Association held at 19 Promenade Villas, Cheltenham, on February 23, Mr. Wm. Barron (President) in the chair, the following officers were elected for the year: President, Mr. Wm. Barron; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Freshfield Reynolds (Gloucester) and Mr. L. L. Stroud (Tewkesbury); Secretary, Mr. J. A. Thomas; Treasurer, Mr. F. T. Palmer; Auditor, Mr. H. Wilkins; Councillors, Messrs. J. Chambers, A. Hill, W. H. Hill, and J. Stewart, and one assistant to be elected at next meeting.

It was proposed by the Secretary (Mr. J. A. Thomas), and seconded by Mr. A. L. W. Hall, that a prize be offered to any apprentice or junior assistant who is a member of the Association who should obtain the Jacob Bell scholarship, the value of the award to be decided by the committee for that year.

It was proposed by the Treasurer (Mr. F. T. Palmer), and seconded by the President (Mr. Wm. Barron), that a donation of two guineas be forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund.

Messrs. Sydney Billings, Harold Hands, Harold White, R. J. Pugh, and C. V. Bach were elected members of the Association.

Mr. F. Reynolds and Mr. J. A. Thomas each offered prizes for the two best collections of botanical specimens collected between May 1 and October 31, to be competed for by any member of the Association.

Mr. William Barron, who continues in the presidency of this Association, is one of Cheltenham's oldest tradesmen, and has been a familiar figure in the life of the town for more than half a century. He commenced business as long ago as 1848, and four years later, on the passing of the 1852 Pharmacy Act, was admitted a member of the Pharmaceutical Society. He retired from business in 1890. Mr. Barron is well known to members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, whose annual meetings he is fond of attending and enjoys with the verve of a boy of eighteen, although he is an octogenarian.



Manchester and North of England Optical Society.

AN "open meeting" of this Society was held at the Albion Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester, on March 1, Mr. George Bennett (President) in the chair. The Chairman said the action of the Society in discussing at its last meeting the policy of the General Board of Opticians had been criticised. While it was certainly undesirable that any section of the trade should take separate action while the policy of the G.B.O. was undeveloped, the Society had not on general lines overstepped its prerogative. Mr. Bennett then gave a retrospect of the steps that led to the formation of the G.B.O., and detailed the objects the Board have in view.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

At a meeting held at 73 Newman Street, W., on February 16, the President (Mr. R. E. Lownsbrough) in the chair, Mr. C. R. Aitken Swan, M.B., gave a breezy little lecture, which was chiefly on

CARDIACS AND DIURETICS.

Mr. Swan commenced with anecdotes of his early prescribing, and told a tale of an ichthyol pessary he once ordered from a chemist. The chemist used glycogelatin and turned out a pessary which was beautiful to behold but quite insoluble and more fitted to serve as a family heirloom than as a pessary. He advised for this preparation

stiff starch jelly with the addition of a little formalin to prevent decomposition. Mr. Swan had made experiments on himself with the coal-tar derivatives—e.g., antifebrin, phenazone, phenacetin, aspirin, ammonol, citrophen, and citarin—using equal doses, and he had noted that, going from antifebrin to citarin, the cardiac effect diminished while the diuretic effect increased. He also remarked on the fact that the formulæ for these substances all contain antiseptic radicals. With reference to the increased action of the kidneys under the influence of diuretics he demonstrated the falsity of the idea that uric acid is the cause of gout and rheumatism. By increasing diuresis the amount of uric acid eliminated from the system is increased, but the patient grows more and more unhappy in the process, thus proving that the uric acid is merely an effect and not a cause. Mr. Swan looks forward to the time when it may be stated with certainty that gout can be treated by simply purifying the blood—that is, by a sepsis. He then considered the action of certain cardiac tonics with their advantages and disadvantages. Digitalis is a powerful stimulant: in common with other cardiacs, it increases the heart's beats by its stimulating action on the nerves in the muscular tissues, but its action is not selective—that is, it stimulates the nerves in the arteries as well, and thus, among other effects, increases the pressure in the kidneys to an undesirable degree. Also its principles, digitalin, digitonin, digitalein, and digitoxin, complicate matters by tending to accumulate. Strophanthus acts selectively on the heart, and does not accumulate, but induces diuresis. Sparteine causes no rise of pressure in the arteries of the kidneys, but it acts slowly and increases the flow of urine. Convallaria is nearly as powerful as digitalis, but is neglected. Cactus grandiflorus is Mr. Swan's favourite cardiac tonic. It never accumulates or raises the blood-pressure, and acts simply on the heart-nerves. Belladonna is regular in action, and has the advantage of acting on the sympathetic nerve in the heart which causes collapse after shock. It is accordingly valuable in cases of collapse after abdominal operations. Mr. Swan concluded by emphasising the fact that modern treatment is a matter of a sepsis. A wound is not cured by medical treatment: it is simply kept perfectly clean, and Nature does the rest. A long discussion on a variety of subjects followed the lecture. One point on which remark was made was the increased use of potassium salts in the place of the kindred sodium salts in medicine, which Mr. Swan attributed to their higher osmotic and their greater "washing" power.

A meeting was also held at 73 Newman Street, W., on February 23, the President (Mr. R. E. Lownsbrough) in the chair. About ten members were present. A paper on "Galen as a Pharmacist" was to have been read by Mr. T. Morley Taylor, but he had found himself unable to complete it in time. Accordingly the President filled the gap with a paper on

THE CHEMIST AS A CONSULTANT.

Mr. Lownsbrough dealt with the question from a non-ethical point of view, and purely as a class among the multitudinous questions put to chemists which involves a certain amount of responsibility and the possession of knowledge beyond that obtained in the ordinary course of pharmaceutical training. When a chemist who is desirous of building up a good family connection gets into business he finds that he is daily consulted on minor ills, and he earns his customers' confidence and increases his own reputation if he can explain, without subterfuge, many pains and aches. To this end Mr. Lownsbrough recommends all young chemists during their junior days to study physiology and to get a good knowledge of the human frame and the relations of its various parts and members to one another. Then they should endeavour to learn the symptoms of all common diseases and complaints and enter upon a course of instruction in ambulance work. Armed with this knowledge a chemist can pass an opinion with comparative safety upon a possible case of measles or nettlerash, and so on. Mr. Lownsbrough then gave an account of some of the complaints which ordinarily come under the chemists' notice, chiefly those which exhibit themselves in a diseased state of the skin, with the distinction to be made between them—nettlerrash, measles, smallpox, ringworm, acne, eczema, herpes, psoriasis, and hæmorrhoids, boils, and warts.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Saturday, March 4.

Inter-Pharmacy Football League Match, London v. Square.

Monday, March 6.

Society of Chemical Industry, London Section, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Professor H. E. Armstrong on "Mechanics of Fire"; Dr. G. McGowan on "The Estimation of Arsenic in Fuels—a Shortened Method."

Wakefield Chemists' Association, Victoria Hotel, at 8.15 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

Tuesday, March 7.

Bradford Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, Darley Street, at 9 P.M. Mr. John Harrison on "The Pharmaceutical Position."

Huddersfield Chemists' Association, Queen Hotel, at 8.45 P.M. Monthly meeting.

Burnley Chemists' Association, Bull Hotel, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. T. Maben will give a lantern-lecture on "The Preparation of Serums and Vaccines." Dr. A. M. Sinclair will preside.

Tunbridge Wells Chemists' Association, 33 Mount Pleasant Road, at 9 P.M. Discussion on the Pharmacy Bill.

Wednesday, March 8.

Thames Valley Chemists' Association, Kingston Hotel (opposite Kingston Station), at 8 P.M. Mr. C. J. G. Bunker will lecture on "How to become an Optician."

Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association and Glasgow and West of Scotland Trade Association, Grosvenor Restaurant, Gordon Street, Glasgow, at 6.30 P.M. Dinner of the two Associations to entertain Mr. R. A. Robinson, President of the Pharmaceutical Society. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, can be had from Mr. J. P. Gilmour, 312 Cathcart Road.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, Montague Hall, at 9 P.M. Mr. J. Evans, "Notes on Compound Liquorice Powder."

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Chemists' Association, Hôtel Métropole, West Clayton Street, at 8 P.M. Mr. Hughes on "Photomicrography."

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 9.15 P.M. "Notes on Suppositories," by Mr. W. B. Cowie.

Thursday, March 9.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, Grand Hall, Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Annual dinner. Tickets, 5s. each, may be had from the Council and Stewards, or from Mr. G. E. Town, Hon. Secretary of the Dinner Committee, 79 The Grove, Hammersmith, W.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association and Glasgow and West of Scotland Trade Association, Grosvenor Restaurant, Gordon Street, Glasgow, at 11 A.M. Joint meeting, to be addressed by Mr. R. A. Robinson, President of the Pharmaceutical Society.

North Staffordshire Chemists' Association, Roebuck Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, at 7 P.M. Monthly meeting.

West Ham Chemists' Association, Earlam Hall, Earlam Grove, Forest Gate, E., at 3 P.M. Annual meeting.

Cheltenham Chemists' Association, 19 Promenade Villas, at 9 P.M. Informal meeting.

Cumberland and Westmoreland Chemists' Association, Bush Hotel, Carlisle, at 3.30 P.M. Annual dinner, at which the President of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. R. A. Robinson) will be present. Tickets, 3s. 6d. each, may be had from Mr. F. W. Townley, Keswick.

Liverpool Chemists' Association, Royal Institution, Colquett Street. Mr. Thomas Maben will give a lime-light lecture entitled "Some Aspects of American Pharmacy."

Friday, March 10.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Professor J. J. Thomson on "The Structure of the Atom."

Saturday, March 11.

Inter-pharmacy Football League Matches, Westminster v. London College, Muter's v. Metropolitan College.

PROFESSOR WEISS'S LECTURE, "Across Canada," which was to have been given before the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association on March 8, is postponed to March 15.

THE FELLOWS OF THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY have arranged to dine together at the Hôtel Métropole on March 29 (the day fixed for the annual general meeting). Tickets, one guinea each, may be had from the Assistant Secretary of the Chemical Society, Burlington House, W.

Trade Notes.

TABLOID DEVELOPER PRIZES.—Chemists as photographers and photographic dealers, and their assistants as photographers, may be interested in an announcement made by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. this week *re* photo prizes.

THE "MARTINDALE" HYPODERMIC CASES are worthy of the attention of the trade. They are designed to meet the ideas of leading practitioners, and are produced in four styles, the prices being quite moderate. For particulars see Mr. Martindale's advertisement in this issue.

A GERMICIDAL SOAP.—A pamphlet has been issued by the Sales Co., Ltd., of 39 Wilson Street, E.C., showing the germicidal value of Fels-Naptha Soap, and its application in hospital use. The soap has been tested by the Institute of Hygiene, with the result that it was found that a 10.3-per-cent. solution killed all but three out of ten selected germs in 2½ minutes, and all in fifteen minutes.

FOR INVENTORS.—A revised edition of a pamphlet entitled "Patent Notes for Inventors" has been issued by Mr. Reginald W. Barker, of 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C. The pamphlet was first published five years ago, and the present edition has special reference to the new patent law and practice now in operation. Inventors will find it a most useful guide to the intricacies of the law. The price of the book is threepence.

P.A.T.A. PROTECTED.—The additions to the P.A.T.A. list of protected prices during February include Cook's soaps (Riviera, Hygeso, Tourist shaving, coal-tar and oatmeal, bath, Savon de Luxe, Daydream shaving, creamy shaving, Atalanta, and Lasso); Eyre's pectoral pills; manna cake (Bennette & Co.); Mason's meat-juice; "Phulnana" cachous (J. Grossmith, Son & Co.); and "Sanatogen."

NOTA BENE.—In the "Saponine" advertisement of Dr. Richard Sthamer on page 491 of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, 1905, the names of Dr. Sthamer's agents were inadvertently omitted. Subscribers will please note that stocks of "Saponine" are held by Messrs. Petri Bros., 39 Lime Street, E.C., sole agents for the United Kingdom, and by Messrs. McDiarmid & Co., 248 Latrobe Street, Melbourne, for Australia and New Zealand.

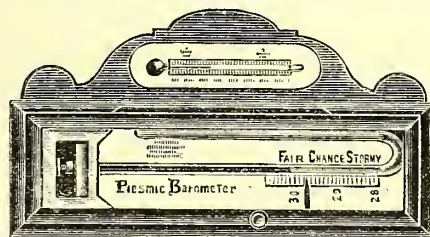
NEW SEASON'S COD-LIVER OIL.—Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, E., have this week received from their own factories in Norway a consignment of the new cod-liver oil, and our examination of it confirms our opinion that 1905 oil is of exceptionally fine quality. This "Allenburys" product is pale in colour and particularly bland in taste, having that characteristic which avoids "repeating." The oil, in Winchester quart quantities, is quoted 8s. 6d. per gallon, but Messrs. Allen & Hanburys will be pleased to quote for larger quantities.

"THE PREVENTION OF ENTERIC" is the title of an article which Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., 64 Cannon Street, E.C., have reprinted from the "Pioneer" in neat pamphlet form. It deals incidentally with the causation of enteric, the Allahabad system of sewage-disposal, the standardisation of disinfectants, the method of sterilisation and intestinal disinfection. Under one of the headings the bacteriological method which Mr. Ainslie Walker, managing director of the company, has so strenuously advocated, is commended, and the properties of "Cylin" are also praised. A copy of the reprint will be sent to any chemist who sends a postcard to Mr. Ainslie Walker at the above address.

P.A.T.A. YEAR-BOOK.—We have received from the headquarters of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association (184 Temple Chambers, London, E.C.) a copy of the 1905 Year-book, which is a wonderful demonstration of the success that has attended this body in fixing minimum prices for proprietary goods handled by chemists. In the earlier pages is a list of 184 manufacturers whose products are on the protected list, which itself extends to thirty-six closely printed pages, the advertised price and the minimum retail and wholesale prices of each article being given. The list concludes with a sensible statement on "substitution" and nine blank pages for additions and alterations which may occur in it during the year. Then

follow particulars about the P.A.T.A., lists of local secretaries and of retail members of the Association, and information regarding the Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd. The Year-book is now indispensable to chemists, and as there is no price on it we presume the only way to get it is to join the P.A.T.A.

THE PIESMIC BAROMETER, which was invented by Mr. A. S. Davis, M.A., is now manufactured by Messrs. F. Darton & Co., 142 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, E.C., and as it is a notable scientific novelty at the present time we think chemists and druggists will find it to their advantage to introduce it to their customers. The engraving shows the instrument when not in use. It consists of a U tube filled with air, opening at one end into a cast-iron cistern containing mercury. When the tube is brought into a vertical position the mercury flows down the tube to a greater or less depth, depending upon the atmospheric



pressure at the time; in short, the instrument is an embodiment of Boyle's law, and any chemist who desires to read the details of the theory should write to Messrs. Darton for a copy of Mr. Davis's pamphlet. The barometer retails at 21s. It measures about 9 in. in width, and has a thermometer attached to it. Messrs. Darton have recently installed in the optical department of their factories a complete electric installation for the manufacture of spectacles.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor

COHEN'S DRUG-STORES at 253 Commercial Road, East, have been closed.

MR. R. TODD, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at Syston, near Leicester.

BUTES, store chemists and stationers, have opened at 587 Commercial Road, E.

BOOTS, CASH CHEMISTS, LTD., have bought the premises and the old-established business of Mr. Buck, chemist, at 77 Bridge Street, Runcorn.

MR. G. R. TROUPE, chemist and druggist, Exeter Street, West Hartlepool, has removed his business to Elwich Road, West Hartlepool. It is stated that another old-established chemist contemplates removing shortly from the town into a suburban district.

MESSRS. CANN & Co., chemists and druggists, have disposed of the lease of the premises at 8 Lowfield Street, Dartford, and all their prescription-books and old recipes have been acquired by Messrs. Horrell & Goff, pharmaceutical chemists, 34 and 36 High Street, Dartford.

MR. JAMES GREEN, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. G. F. Brimson, chemist and druggist, at Station Road, Addlestone, Surrey. Mr. Green served in the South African War with the Notts Yeomanry under Lord Methuen, and as a despatch-rider fought his way through a number of Boers. Although wounded in the ribs and wrist he succeeded in delivering his despatches. For his gallantry he was promoted and mentioned by Lord Kitchener in his despatches.

THE Board of Trade have received from the Governor of Hong Kong a copy of "The Prepared Opium Amendment Ordinance, 1904," which was assented to by the Governor on September 28 last. This Ordinance was fully referred to in our issue of October 29, 1904, page 722.

Westminster Wisdom:

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

At the beginning of the Session it was said that if the Government survived the debate on the Address it would survive the Session. The debate on the Address is over, but, so far as one can see, the Ministerial ship has not yet sailed into quiet waters—indeed, troubles are thickening round the Government in a rather ominous manner. The letter which Sir Alexander Hood, the chief Government Whip, has addressed to Lord Hugh Cecil's constituents at Greenwich has made a great stir in Parliamentary circles. The tariff-reformers do not disguise their indignation at the action of the Chief Whip in throwing the weight of his influence on the side of Lord Hugh Cecil, as against the tariff-reform candidate for whom the noble lord's re-election for the seat is threatened. Mr. Chamberlain's attitude on the question is not known, but the Liberals are hoping that he will repudiate the action of the Conservative Whip. In that event complications might ensue which might well be fraught with considerable danger to the Government. The Irish question is another matter of Unionist concern. Rumours of the impending resignation of Mr. Wyndham were rife in the Lobby all through the week, and even the emphatic denial which was given to these rumours by Sir Alexander Hood did not give them complete *quietus*. The revolt of the Irish Unionist members, too, is a matter that is exciting a great deal of comment, and here, again, developments are possible that may lead to results at present unforeseen.

AUSTRALIAN PRICE-LIST TAXATION.

Mr. Runciman's question to the Secretary for the Colonies with regard to the import-duty on price-lists entering Australia drew from Mr. Lyttelton the statement that he had received several communications about the matter, which had been forwarded to the Government of the Commonwealth, and he had been informed by that Government that the primary object of the duty in question was not for the purpose of revenue, but for the encouragement of local printing, and that that Government had no present intention of altering the law in this matter.

THE WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY.

Mr. Tomkinson asked the Home Secretary whether his attention had been called to the cases tried in Bedford Police Court on February 9, in which fines were imposed for the stealing of cats, and in which evidence was given that large consignments of cats had been sent by one of the defendants to a house in a London suburb alleged to be visited by medical gentlemen, and whether he could order the publication of the address of the house in question, and an investigation into the practices carried on in it. Mr. Akers Douglas replied that he had made inquiry into the matter. The name of the house in question (Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill) was furnished in the newspaper reports of the proceedings. The premises are registered as a place where experiments can be performed under Act 39 and 40 Vict., cap 77, and are under inspection. The experiments there are carried on in strict conformity with the law. The director of these laboratories informed him that the cats had been purchased in the ordinary way from a dealer in cats and dogs, and that neither he (the director) nor anyone else connected with the institution had the slightest suspicion that this dealer was other than a perfectly honest man. The director further informed him that on reading the reports in the Press he communicated with the Head Constable of the Bedford Police, and sent to him the cats which had been received from Bedford, in order that they might be inspected by any persons who had lost cats. If animals were obtained in an improper manner the offenders were amenable to the ordinary law, and in the present case a conviction had been obtained.

Sir Frederick Banbury also called attention to the same subject, but asked the Home Secretary whether, in the circumstances, he could institute inquiries as to the sources from which animals are generally obtained by vivisectioners for the purpose of experiments. Mr. Akers Douglas reiterated his statement at the end of his former answer, but added that it would be beyond the functions of the Home Secretary under the Act 39 and 40 Vict., cap 77, to institute such

general inquiries; but he is always ready, as in the present instance, to investigate any particular case in which alleged abuses are brought to his notice.

CHARTERED SOCIETIES BILL.

This measure has again been introduced by Sir John Rolleston, and is backed by Sir Francis Evans, Mr. Alban Gibbs, Mr. Fletcher Moulton, and Sir J. Woodhouse. The object of the Bill is to provide a simple procedure enabling societies and institutes incorporated by Royal Charter for the purpose of improving the status and training of the professions which they represent, to protect the public and their members against frauds, occasioned by their inability at law to restrain unauthorised persons from using the professional designations and distinctive initials which they are entitled by virtue of their charters to use, and which are recognised by the public as denoting membership.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

The Nurses' Registration Bill has again been introduced, but in view of the opposition which it excites in many influential quarters its prospects are not very bright.

Mr. Philip Stanhope has brought in a Bill to amend the administration of the Vaccination Acts.

Mr. Fletcher Moulton on Wednesday evening brought in his Bill to consolidate the law dealing with trade-marks, which was before the House last Session.

A SPECIAL FOOD EXPERT.

In reply to the question which Sir Cuthbert Quilter put to the President of the Local Government Board, as to whether he is now able to announce the course it is proposed to adopt with a view to giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Arsenical Poisoning, Mr. Walter Long stated that he is making arrangements with regard to the appointment of a special expert officer to inquire into and advise upon all questions affecting the purity of manufactured, preserved, and prepared foods, whether of home or of foreign origin. He hoped that these arrangements would take effect at the commencement of the ensuing financial year.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Further papers relating to the proposed adoption of a metric system of weights and measures for use within the Empire have been laid before the House of Commons. The papers show that the Government of Newfoundland takes up the attitude that until the British Government and the Dominion of Canada adopt the system it would be inadvisable for the Colony to move in the matter. The position of Canada, on its part, is that it is prepared to introduce legislation to legalise a metric system as the sole standard of weights and measures at such time as may be agreed upon between the Government of Great Britain and the various units of the Empire. At the present time weights and measures of the metric system are used in Canada almost exclusively in connection with scientific investigation.

Sir Thomas Dewar asked the President of the Board of Trade on Wednesday whether, in view of the fact that the foreign trade of Great Britain is conducted mainly with countries where the metric system is in force, he would consider the advisability of taking steps to secure the universal adoption of the system in the United Kingdom. To this Mr. Gerald Balfour replied that of the total value of the oversea trade of this country in 1903, 42 per cent., or less than one half, was conducted with countries in which the metric system is in force. He added: "I do not see my way at present to propose a measure for the compulsory adoption of the metric system in this country, but I may remind my hon. friend that the use of the metric system was legalised for all purposes some years ago, and that it is therefore open to any person trading with foreign countries to make use of it."

THE MANUFACTURING-TAX on products with a base of "industrial alcohol" has been increased in France, from January 1, 1905, from 80c. to 1f. 37c. per hectolitre of pure alcohol.

THE SECOND ANNUAL DINNER of the North Kent Chemists' Association is to be held at the Clarendon Royal Hotel, Gravesend, on April 5. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. R. A. Robinson) will be present. Tickets can be had from Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, 21 High Street, Gravesend.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Pharmacy Bill

may perhaps have a slightly better chance of being considered in a moribund House of Commons than in one in the prime of its vigour. There is likely to be so much slackness, so many members who are not intending to appeal again to their constituencies, that a vigilant champion like Mr. Lough may find a favourable moment for running the blockade. But it certainly is curious that the inventors of the new Clause 7 do not show themselves much more hopeful of success now than they were when the "impossible" one was the obstacle. Nor has there yet appeared any signal of the friendly disposition of the Privy Council towards the Bill. There is plenty of time for this yet, but it may be as well to intimate that some of us are on the look-out for this suggested manifestation.

Half Way.

A French critic of an English theologian said of him that, though he was sternly opposed to the theory that 2 and 2 could possibly make 5, he rested comfortably on the hypothesis that 2 and 2 made 4½. That is how the law tribe treat the pharmaceutical demand for justice. It is an audacious fraud and an indictable offence, said the Master of the Rolls in Ireland the other day, to put the title "dentist" in the registered name of a company. But in both Ireland and Great Britain judges and legislators alike turn a deaf ear if they do not smile when we complain of unqualified companies exhibiting the similarly reserved title "chemist," not in the archives of Somerset House or the Four Courts, but over their shop-doors.

The Medical Schools

of London are subsidised out of the contributions of the benevolent to the hospitals with which they are associated. This applies only to eight of them—namely, to Charing Cross, the London, Middlesex, St. Bartholomew's, St. George's, St. Mary's, St. Thomas's, and the Westminster Hospital Medical Schools. Such is the substance of the report subscribed by Sir Edward Fry, the Bishop of Stepney, and Lord Welby after close investigation, and the charge is practically admitted in last week's medical journals. How ugly is the indictment will be seen if we discovered that the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund had been drawn upon to make good deficiency in the balance-sheet of the Bloomsbury School. And yet it is difficult in the case of the medical schools exactly to allocate the blame. The students have paid the fees asked, and the teachers have taken the salaries offered. Neither of these classes can be saddled with the discredit of the revelation. The Management Committees have come to look upon the schools as an integral part of the hospitals, and, dealing with large sums, it is likely many of them never realised that they were giving away money subscribed for one purpose to quite a different one. I think it is

The Educationists —

the people who are eager to immolate every other principle or sentiment to their professorial fetish—who are particularly chargeable. The medical journals, as I have intimated, take the whipping very well. Probably they regret that it was Mr. Stephen Coleridge, and not they, who brought about the inquiry. But here are two typical quotations from their articles, which are really notable as showing how this education-worship warps the conscience and corrupts the judgment. "It is lamentable," says the "Lancet"; of course the reader expects that what is lamentable is that charitable funds should have been

thus diverted. But that is not the trouble at all. What is lamentable is that "the claims of medical education should be so far ignored that it should ever be necessary for any contributions, direct or indirect, to be made to the schools out of the funds of the hospitals." The moral aspect of the matter does not even occur to the writer of that comment. The "British Medical Journal" puts precisely the same cynical view in different words. It says: "The question whether medical education in London is efficient transcends enormously in importance the question whether a few thousand pounds have been allotted by the hospitals to their medical schools in excess of the amount to which on a rigid financial estimate they may have been entitled."

Port Wine,

according to a Dublin stipendiary magistrate, must be wine from the Alto Douro district of Portugal. Spanish port, Californian port, British port, and I suppose Campeachy port, may be sold if the country of origin is properly indicated, but the Merchandise-marks Act requires that port wine simply shall be what its name suggests. The stipendiary's difficulty was to formulate a sufficient distinction between port wine and Brussels carpets. French chalk, Spanish liquorice, and Turkey rhubarb might furnish him with other problems. Champagne, I believe, has been the subject of a protective judgment, but Cognac does not appear to have established its rights. This is of some importance in view of the brandy prosecutions now familiar. In an article in the "Revue Politique," the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Rochefort, whence a large part of the Cognac brandy is shipped, shows that exports of Cognac brandy have steadily fallen from 290 hectolitres of pure alcohol in 1879 to 138 in 1902, and he attributes this decline largely to the almost universal trade practice of regarding Cognac as a generic, and not a specific, term. Germany particularly, with all her abhorrence of French words, generally clings to this one, and at Hamburg Cognac is manufactured at a cost of 8d. per litre, and is sold with the necessary labels, corks, and capsules, guaranteed of excellent quality, of exquisite bouquet, of velvety taste, and to meet all the requirements of the stringent German law. At the St. Louis Exhibition, on the other hand, the spirit jury refused to admit Italian, Portuguese, Brazilian, and Californian Cognacs to competition.

The Secret of Success

has never yet been revealed. Mr. Henry Waits Sharp, whose examination in bankruptcy was reported last week, deserved success as well as many a millionaire, I should judge. For four-and-twenty years he has been wrestling with Fortune on a field where she is supposed to specially reward the adventurous. During that period he has solely or partially controlled Gordon's extract, Frazer's sulphur tablets, Zotis hair-regenerator, Zotis tabules for anæmia, Savnetto, a hair-colouring, Kascola, a digestive, Cu-cola, a tonic, Cave's hair tints, and a couple of periodicals. Versatility, an intimate acquaintance with the human frame, some Greek, friends with capital, literary skill, pluck, and perseverance are implied by this record, and by the story as it was told; but the final result was 274l. assets and 2,002l. debts. The most interesting feature of the narrative was associated with Savnetto, the hair-colouring. This was introduced in 1895, but for seven years no profit was yielded. In 1902, however, the old advertisements began to tell, and for three years an average net profit of 600l. a year came in. The presumption is that people with black or chestnut locks saw the advertisement, cut it out, and kept it for seven years in anticipation of the day when the silver threads should make their appearance.

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The "Sanitas" Co., Lim.,
are the exclusive Manufacturers of the
well-known Non-poisonous
"SANITAS" PREPARATIONS;

They also Make and Deal in
"Soldis," "Okol," "Creocide," "Pinos,"
"Kingzett's Patent Sulphur Fumigating Candles,"
"Sulphugators," "Formic Sulphugators," "Formic Air
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(40 per cent. Solution, Tablets, and Powder),
Kingzett's Patent Drain Testers, Sheep Dips, Weed Killer
Patent Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen,
Carbolic Fluids, Powders, and Soaps,
Eucalyptus Oil, and Permanganate of Potash
"Sanitas" Pamphlet and "How to Disinfect" Book sent free.
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Editorial Comments.

A Balance to the Bad.

It has been said that figures may be made to prove any-
thing, and the remark will naturally occur to anyone who
examines the accounts of the Pharmaceutical Society of
Great Britain for 1904, which are published elsewhere in
this issue. For some years the Society has enjoyed com-
parative prosperity, and owing to the increased Minor ex-
amination fee and the 1898 Pharmacy Act there have been
considerable surpluses since 1898, no less than 2,859/ of a
balance to the good having occurred in 1900. This was

due chiefly to the very numerous entries for the Preliminary examination which was held that year for the last time. It thus happened that in the following year 4,000*l.* less was derived from examination-fees, and as law-costs were exceptionally heavy in 1901 there was a deficit of 1,654*l.*; but in 1902 and 1903 there were again balances to the good. Last year the Society again fell back, the deficit on the year's transactions amounting to 1,242*l.* on a record amount in expenditure (18,872*l.*). The deficit is ominous in view of the fact that the income was well up to the average of recent years. Although the examination-fees yielded about 10 per cent. less than in 1903, they were a fair average for normal conditions obtaining since 1900. If the accounts are carefully examined, it will be found that the deficit is really due to excessive expenditure in certain departments. It is undoubtedly difficult to control increased expenditure, especially in public bodies like the Pharmaceutical Society, where the interests are varied, and the controlling head not a permanent official. Here, too, there is the notion that it is unnecessary to provide for a rainy day, and that creates a tendency to recklessness in expenditure. There is enough to do for the protection and profit of pharmacy and the drug-trade throughout Great Britain to warrant a check upon that idea. The Pharmaceutical Society's annual expenditure has almost doubled during the past twenty years, and we do not think that the benefits that have accrued are at all commensurate with the increased expenditure. In 1880 the total expenditure of the Society was between 10,000*l.* and 11,000*l.*. Last year it was 18,872*l.*, the increase being fully 2,000*l.* more than the total annual subscriptions of the members of the Society. This lavish expenditure is not incurred by the statutory duties of the Society. Since 1880 the income from examination-fees has increased from 5,000*l.* to 10,000*l.*, while the cost of conducting the examinations has only increased from 2,300*l.* to a little over 3,000*l.*. Nor is the enforcement of the Pharmacy Act much more costly; indeed, the greater part of the work in respect to that is done in the Secretary's department, which, so far as salaries and expenses are concerned, is practically the same to-day as it was twenty years ago, thus showing that it is conducted with due regard to economy and efficiency. Of other departments this cannot be said, and we can best show the condition of things by a few comparative examples from the accounts for 1903 and 1904:

Items Showing Decreases.

	1903.	1904.
	£	£
Annuities	800	600
Conducting examinations ...	3,292	3,080
Law-costs	564	403
House, office, and secretarial ...	4,035	3,311

The last item includes gas and electricity, house-servants' wages, furniture, general postage, repairs, stationery, salaries to the Secretary and Registrar and clerks, telephone service and, generally, items necessary for conducting the office-work of the Society.

Items Showing Increases.

	1903.	1904.
	£	£
Library	392	421
Museum	523	635
North British Branch ...	812	936
"Journal" (deficit and postage)	3,026	3,939
Rent, taxes, and insurance ...	797	1,202
School (less fees)	1,200	1,650

The increase in the Library account was solely due to 50*l.* more being spent on the purchase and binding of books. The Museum published a report which cost 49*l.* and the curator received an honorarium of 50*l.* during the

year. The increase of 12½ per cent. in the cost of the North British Branch was chiefly due to 112*l.* more being spent on fuel, light, water, etc. It is a rather heavy increase. The next item on the list accounts for three-quarters of the deficit, certain experiments having been made on the "Journal" during the past year which involved an increased expenditure of 913*l.*, not to mention other charges on this department such as increased rental and loss on a formulary, which do not appear in the accounts. Like many other experiments, this one does not yield results according to theory, and the loss of over 3,000*l.* a year on an "enterprise" which actually yielded a profit in its palmiest days is not one of those things that would comfort an individual if he happened to have put his money in it. Of the increase of 682*l.* on the School of Pharmacy 564*l.* was due to the fitting-up of the laboratories for applied pharmaceuticals and electrical experiments, and the professors cost the Society 162*l.* more last year, this item fluctuating with the number of students at the Square. A significant increase is that in rent, taxes, and insurance. It will be remembered that during the year the Secretary and Registrar was asked to leave the house in Great Russell Street in which he had so long resided, and he received 200*l.* a year more in respect to his eviction. Half of this is included in the 1,202*l.* put down as the charge for rent, taxes, and insurance, which last year was 797*l.* The Society has no sources of revenue other than subscriptions, examination-fees, and a small amount from investments. None of these can be expected to be more remunerative, and as the available cash will not meet much more than another year's deficit like that of 1904 there is an excellent opportunity for more economical behaviour.

Companies and Section 15.

Judge Owen of Cardiff on Thursday morning nonsuited the plaintiffs in the action Pharmaceutical Society v. Games Evans, which was brought, under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, against the defendants, a limited company, for non-observance of the poison regulations in respect to the sale of a liniment containing poison in a bottle not distinguishable by touch. The verbatim judgment is given in a subsequent page, and leaves little occasion for comment. The action seemed hopeless from the outset, but the Judge's sympathetic hearing and remarks when reserving judgment almost justified the opinion that the company question might be reopened by litigation. Even after ruling the Society out of court the Judge said—

I am sorry that the Pharmaceutical Society has been advised to bring this action in a form which I think fails, whilst if brought in another form it would probably have succeeded.

His Honour here refers to the possibility of making a company responsible for the conduct of its servants in not conforming with the law's requirements—that is to say, instead of suing Games Evans, Ltd., for not putting the poison in a poison-bottle, the Society might have sued the company as the employers of the man who sold the poison contrary to the regulations. This view is based upon Lord Blackburn's dictum in the 1880 judgment, which referred solely to the acts of unqualified employés under the deliberate instruction of their company employers. It is the one point which the case has demonstrated to be actionable as regards companies under Section 15, otherwise the law stands where it was, and the pig is still on the wrong side of the stile.

B.P. Committees of Reference.

In referring last week to the meeting of the B.P. Committee of Reference on Pharmacy we mentioned the exist-

ence of two other committees on botany and chemistry. The proposal in regard to these was referred to by Dr. MacAlister in his letter to the Pharmaceutical Councils last July, but we now learn that the Committee of Reference on Pharmacy is the only one appointed so far, and the appointment of the others is a long way ahead. A complete understanding on the matter was arrived at without difficulty at the meeting on Thursday of last week, and we understand that the General Medical Council's committee expects the Pharmacy one to be quite competent to deal with most of the questions in botany and chemistry, and, should it require assistance later on, then smaller committees of experts in botany and chemistry (such as were appointed for the 1898 B.P.) will be called into being. The meeting last week proved to be longer than the members anticipated. Some of them, who are also on the B.P.C. Executive Committee, expected to be able to cover that meeting also, but the B.P. matter proved to be of sufficient interest to keep them at Oxford Street. There is little to add to what we then reported of the meeting, except that the sub-committees are three in number, each having a distinct section of the work in its charge.

Opium on the Rand.

The advent of Chinese coolies to the Transvaal is likely to lead to further pharmaceutical legislation. We learn from a correspondent that the peace of Johannesburg chemists has been somewhat disturbed recently with regard to the sale of opium, the police authorities having been active in efforts to trap retailers into illegally selling opium to Chinamen. Nothing has come of it so far, as the sales have been in nearly every case *bonâ-fide* carried out in accordance with the Second Schedule of the Pharmacy Ordinance. The mode of "trapping" consists in sending a Chinaman into a shop with a marked coin to make the purchase. After the sale has taken place two or three private detectives walk in, take elaborate notes of all the circumstances, and depart. Recently opium has been much in demand by the Chinamen, and in many cases they are prepared to buy 100 lbs. at a time, the price varying from 17s. 6d. to 2l. per lb. for Persian opium. However, until fresh legislation is introduced there appears to be no reason why a registered chemist should not continue to transact sales of opium in the ordinary legitimate manner.

Professional Chemistry.

The annual meetings of the Institute of Chemistry and the Society of Public Analysts were both held on March 1. At the Institute meeting, the President (Mr. David Howard) alluded to the action of the Board of Agriculture in encouraging provincial technical and agricultural colleges to undertake professional chemical work gratuitously or at purely nominal fees. He did not think it is the business of institutions supported by contributions of the general public to do work for one particular class. Why should not the smith have free analyses of his iron, the dyer of his dyes, and the druggist of his drugs? Mr. Howard was re-elected President. At the annual meeting of the Society of Public Analysts, the retiring President (Mr. Thos. Fairley) referred to the need for the appointment of a Board of Reference, which has recently been emphasised by the Kensington cod-liver oil case. The new President of this Society is Mr. E. J. Bevan.

Importation of Certain Articles.

One of the subjects which were down for discussion at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce held in London this week dealt with a peculiar anomaly in regard to the importation of articles in the preparations of which spirit has been used. The power to impose spirit-

duty upon these is contained in the Customs Duties Consolidation Act of 1876, in the schedule of which occurs the following clause:

Upon the importation into Great Britain and Ireland of any articles in the manufacture of which spirit is used, there shall be charged in respect of such quantity of spirit as shall appear to the satisfaction of the Treasury to be used in the manufacture of such articles, a duty equivalent to that which would be chargeable on the like quantity of spirit on its importation into the United Kingdom.

There was in the Revenue Act of 1903, as originally placed before the House of Commons, a provision for altering certain provisions of the 1876 Act, the alterations being purely administrative in character. The above-quoted clause of the 1876 Schedule was, therefore, placed in the repealing schedule of the 1903 Bill, as the charge was provided for in clause in the body of the Bill. When it came under discussion Irish members thought the clause would prejudice the Irish distilling industry, so, to save time, the Government withdrew the clause. But the repealing provision in the schedule of the Bill was entirely overlooked, the Bill passed, and the Revenue Act of 1903 thus actually repeals the above-quoted provision for collecting spirit-duty on such things as transparent soap, the ethers and chloral hydrate. These facts have been known to our trade leaders on the wholesale side for some time, and it is also known that the Government will take the earliest opportunity to put the matter right.

Sunday Closing (Shops) Bill.

This Bill, introduced into the House of Lords last week by Lord Avebury, consists of six clauses and two schedules. It would require all shops to be closed on Sunday throughout the day, and prevent the sale or exposure for sale of any article in any street or public place on that day, subject to penalties on conviction. There are certain exemptions—viz., the sale of intoxicating liquors, refreshments, tobacconists' goods, and newspapers, while milk and cream may be sold before 9 A.M. and after 4 P.M., and fish, vegetables and cooked meat before 9 A.M. Nothing in the measure shall (according to Clause 3, Sub-clause 2) "prevent the sale by any pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist of any drugs, medicines, or surgical appliances, or the transaction of post-office business." The Bill was before the House last year, but did not reach the Committee stage.

Coroners, Doctors, and Chemists.

The strychnine poisoning at Seacombe, recorded on p. 335, illustrates once again the preferential treatment accorded by coroners to medical men. Dr. Napier prescribed (and presumably dispensed) tabloids of Easton's syrup (each containing $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. of strychnine) to a patient, whose child obtained possession of the box, ate a few of the tabloids, and died of strychnine-poisoning. Dr. Napier did not think it necessary to tell the mother of the child that the tabloids contained poison, and doubtless he was justified. But he told the Coroner's jury as a further justification that the medicine he prescribed "did not come under the scheduled poisons"—a mis-statement which Coroner Bate apparently did not trouble to correct. The common-sense of warning the patient as to the potency of medicines prescribed and the necessity of keeping such medicines out of the way of children, as suggested by several jurymen, was pooh-poohed by the doctor. He found a faithful ally in the Coroner, who is reported to have delivered the extraordinary dictum that "*chemists* might give some indication to purchasers of medicines if the latter contained anything dangerous; but in the case of medicines prescribed by *doctors*, he thought a warning was unnecessary, because the patients must know that the medicine was meant for them only, and must be kept out of the way of children." The Coroner's logic may not be quite apparent to the ordinary mind, but coroners' logic seldom is.

Birth.

STEEL.—At 12 Broadmead Road, Folkestone, on February 23, the wife of George A. Steel, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Marriage.

DEAN—ARMSTRONG.—At St. Paul's Church, Winlayton-on-Tyne, on February 23, by the Rev. A. Jones, M.A., Arthur Shires Dean, chemist and optician, Keighley, to Mary Eleanor, only daughter of Mrs. M. Armstrong, Blaydon-on-Tyne.

Deaths.

ADAMS.—At 314 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, on February 7, Mr. Thomas Adams, inventor of the chewing-gum which bears his name, aged eighty-six. Mr. Adams served as photographer with the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War. After the war he began to experiment in chicle, and in 1869 engaged in the manufacture of chewing-gum. In a few years he had almost a monopoly of the business. He established a big factory in Brooklyn in 1883, retiring from active business ten years later. He retained his place, however, as director in the American Chicle Co., which included his own and several other chewing-gum concerns. A few years ago the factory was moved from Brooklyn to Newark, N. J.

HAMPSON.—At his residence, Ronaldsway, St. Leonards-on-Sea, on February 24, Mr. Robert Hampson, pharmaceutical chemist, aged seventy-one. The widows and the fatherless in pharmacy lose one of their best friends through the death of Mr. Hampson. Although it is more than six years since he retired from the Pharmaceutical Council and the treasurership of the Society, the many years in which he, by example and precept, inculcated a larger charity in the administration of the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund seemed to leave with his late colleagues the feeling that the time may yet come when annuitants will be appointed without the formality and worry of a poll. Mr. Hampson was the second son of Mr. James Hampson, of Manchester, where he was born in 1833. He was educated with a view to entering the medical profession, and in due course was apprenticed (as was the custom in those days) to Dr. Harrison, Piccadilly, Manchester, attending while with him (1852-3) the classes at the Medical School and clinical practice at the Royal Infirmary. His health broke down, and he never became a robust man, but he recovered sufficiently

to be able to enter pharmacy, and in a quiet business at Bowdon, and later at Alderley, he became thoroughly interested in the claims of chemists, as well as in the practice of pharmacy. He passed the Major examination in July 1864, and about this time acquired a business in Piccadilly, Manchester, but removed more than thirty years ago to Islington, London, where he remained until early in the 'nineties, when he retired from business.

Mr. Hampson's connection with pharmaceutical politics commenced early. In the days of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists he was a helper in its work, and we find that he participated in the Bolton branch dinner in January, 1868. Later it was he who organised a relief fund for Mr. Cyrus Buott, the Secretary of the Society, a circumstance memorable by Mr. Hampson's sympathetic letters. He entered the Pharma-

ceutical Council in 1872. There was then a movement for new blood in the Council, and in the previous year Messrs. Betty and Smith, United Society men, got seats along with Messrs. Greenish, Frazer, and Shaw. In 1872 Mr. Scott Brown, of Manchester, and Mr. Hampson got seats. At the first meeting he attended Mr. Hampson seconded a motion by Mr. Betty, the object of which was to admit a reporter from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to the Council-meetings. It was not until years after that the Council got into line with modern ideas in respect to this matter. Perhaps the most notable work done by Mr. Hampson for pharmacy was his advocacy of the rights of women to the same recognition as men under the Pharmacy Acts. They could not be excluded from the examinations of the Society, but they were from the School of Pharmacy and from the membership. Mr. Hampson (who was blessed with a sympathetic and devoted wife, who later gave all her time to the cause of women) was indomitable in fighting against a prejudice which now seems as surprising as was the fear of admitting our representative to the Council-meetings. He won both battles, and did his fighting so well that his opponents esteemed him. When the Chemists' and Druggists' Trade Association of Great Britain was founded by Mr. Thomas Barclay, he became one of its first members, and he was Vice-President to him in 1881, succeeding to the presidency in 1882. After the Association expired Mr. Hampson devoted more time to the Pharmaceutical Council work, especially on the Benevolent Fund Committee. In 1890 he succeeded Mr. John Robbins as Treasurer of the Society, at a time when the position was worse than a thankless one. Mr. Robbins retired with the feeling that the Council had embarked on a spending career which meant financial disaster. It was during Mr. Hampson's tenure of the office that his colleagues had to save the situation by increasing the Minor examination fee to ten guineas. He retired from the Council in November, 1898, having had poor health for some time before. Perhaps his characteristics were never better summed up than they were by Mr. S. R. Atkins, who said on his retirement—

Mr. Hampson brought to the Council a well-stored mind; he loved art and literature, and several other things outside pharmacy and science, and they all felt the influence of his refined mind. He had been not only a critic but a constructive worker for the Society. His name for twenty-five years had been connected with all aggressive and progressive measures.

MILLARD.—At 6 Rosebery Terrace, Crouch End, N., on February 25, Amelia, widow of the Rev. James Henry Millard, B.A., and mother of Mr. E. J. Millard, F.C.S., aged seventy-two. The funeral took place at Nunhead on Wednesday, when the service was conducted by the Rev. Arthur Mursell, assisted by the Rev. Charles Brown, of Ferme Park Chapel. Special delegates had been sent to represent the Baptist Union, of which the Rev. J. H. Millard was for many years Secretary. Besides the members of the family, there were present: Mr. J. T. Daintree (Messrs. Daintree & Co.); Mr. Ernest Millard (Millard Bros., Houndsditch), nephew; Mr. John Othen, solicitor, nephew; and many others.

PASMORE.—At 133 St. George's Street, E., on February 21, Mr. Frederick Rich Pasmore, pharmaceutical chemist. Mr. Pasmore, whose Major certificate is No. 764 on the Register, was junior Bell scholar in 1863. In the following year he received second certificates in chemistry, pharmacy, botany, and materia medica, and a certificate in practical chemistry at the Society's school.

RENDLE.—At 56 Albert Road, Devonport, on February 22, Emily, the wife of Mr. R. H. Rendle, chemist and druggist.

SANDILAND.—On February 17, at Leominster, Herefordshire, Harriette, wife of Robert Burgess Sandiland, chemist and druggist, late of Bicester, Oxfordshire, aged seventy.

TAYLOR.—At Westbury, Wilts. on February 20, Anna, widow of Mr. Stephen Taylor, chemist and druggist, late of the Market Place, Westbury, aged eighty.

VIRGO.—At his residence, Avalon, Ombersley Road, Worcester, on February 24, after an illness extending over five years, Mr. Charles Virgo, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-seven. Mr. Virgo was for a long period in business as a chemist and druggist in the Foregate, Worcester, having some forty-six years ago entered into partnership with the



late Mr. G. Anderson, who succeeded Mr. Edward Evans in the business which he established so far back as 1808. It is now carried on, under the old title of Anderson & Virgo, by Mr. C. W. Turner. Mr. Virgo was a son of Mr. James Virgo, auctioneer, of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, and on his mother's side—she was Miss Elizabeth Higgins—he was a descendant of James Butler second Duke of Ormonde, whose great-granddaughter was Mr. Virgo's grandmother. Mr. Virgo was educated at Thornbury Grammar School, and upon leaving there he was induced to take up the study of chemistry by an uncle, Mr. C. Vincent Higgins, who at the time carried on the business of a chemical manufacturer at Liverpool. Young Virgo was accordingly apprenticed to Mr. Standring, of Manchester. After his apprenticeship Mr. Virgo came to London and subsequently went to Leamington, and from thence to Worcester, where he joined



Mr. Anderson. Mr. Virgo retired in 1889. The only public office he could be induced to take was that of churchwarden of the parish of St. Nicholas. This position he occupied for sixteen years, being aided in many ways by his wife, and when he retired the parishioners presented them with a massive silver salver and a china dinner-service "as a mark of appreciation of the valuable services rendered by them to the parish." Mr. Virgo was from his earliest days a lover of books. Cash presents from the uncle already alluded to invariably went in the purchase of books, and later on his literary tastes were fostered by his association with the late Sir E. Baines, of Leeds, and Mr. Thos. Baines, the historian, of Liverpool. Mr. Virgo gathered a considerable library, of which perhaps the most valuable portion that now remains is a collection of works on the history of the city and county of Worcester. Some 1,200 volumes were recently disposed of at Sotheby's. Mr. Virgo had a fine taste for pictures, as shown by the excellent and varied assortment that adorn the walls of "Avalon," his late residence. As a member of Lodge No. 280, he belonged to several chapters of the Masonic Brotherhood. The funeral took place on February 27 at St. Stephen's Churchyard, Worcester, the Rev. C. E. Hopton, vicar, officiating. Many friends and some local chemists attended at the graveside to pay a last tribute of respect, these including Messrs. R. Hughes, A. T. Clarke, Charles H. Clarke (Chopstow), C. W. Turner, T. Lunn, F. G. Acton, W. Wood, Knott, and Yapp. Mr. Virgo leaves a widow but no family.

Personalities.

MR. H. PECHEY, chemist and druggist, Yarmouth, has been elected one of the borough auditors.

MR. THEO. H. WARDLEWORTH (Evans & Sons, Ltd.) has been elected Hon. Vice-President of the Montreal Drug Club.

MR. M. A. J. NOBLE, of Bombay, who has spent the last four months in the United States and England, returned to India by last week's mail steamer.

MR. MAGNESS ELGAR, of Messrs. Martin Elgar, Ltd., Cape Town, arrived by the *Briton* last Saturday, and will be in London until the middle of March.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, of the Dispensary, Dadar, Bombay, is leaving that city for London on March 4 per s.s. *Macedonia*. Letters for him may be addressed care of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

MR. W. R. A. GILMAN, chemist and druggist, of Rishton, has been nominated to represent pharmacy on a committee appointed by the local Tradesmen's Association relative to the operation of the Shop-hours Act, 1904.

MR. FREDERICK J. KILNER's name occurred in some of the reports of the Leeds Section 17 cases as a defendant. This

is not correct. Mr. Kilner now resides in Nottingham, having sold his business at 228 Roundhay Road, Leeds, to Mr. Cariss.

MR. JOHN JAMES SHAWYER, chemist and druggist, of 12 Wood Street, and Mr. Stafford A. Warner, chemist and druggist, of 29 Regent Circus, appeared before the Swindon Bench on February 21 as passive resisters. The usual distress warrants were issued.

MR. WILFRED T. KEELING, an apprentice with Mr. Edmund Jones, chemist, Hanley, passed the London Matriculation examination last month. Mr. Keeling passed the Oxford Junior Local in the first-class division, with two high distinctions in mathematics, in June 1904.

ALDERMAN C. E. FOX (W. Fox & Sons, wholesale chemists and druggists, Bethnal Green Road, E.) is being mentioned in likely quarters as next year's Mayor, his occupancy of the chair in "Coronation" year having given such universal satisfaction.

MR. DONALD MACKENZIE, a director of Messrs. T. & H. Smith, Ltd., manufacturing-chemists, Edinburgh and London, sails by the *Umbria*, on March 4, for a business-trip through Canada and the United States. His addresses on the other side will be Messrs. Bellhouse, Dillon & Co., Montreal, and Mr. Gustav Martin, 38 Pearl Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Two of the daughters of Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, pharmaceutical chemist, Gravesend, have again distinguished themselves in examinations. Annie Victoria Clarke's name appears in the first division of the London University Matriculation examination, and his youngest daughter, Winifred Sowter Clarke, has just passed the Cambridge Local examination, Class I., Div. I., with distinction in four subjects.

ONE of the oldest and most esteemed residents of Cocker-

mouth is Mr. Joseph Straughton, chemist and druggist. Mr. Straughton was born at Oughterside, a small village not far from Aspatria, nearly seventy years ago. He has been in Cocker-mouth for fifty-four years, nearly fifty years in business as a chemist. For upwards of thirty years he took an interest in the public affairs of the town, and when, owing to failing health, Mr. Straughton found it necessary to resign his seat on the Cocker-mouth Urban Council a year ago, his fellow-townsmen determined to mark the event in a becoming manner.

A subscription-list was opened and Mr. J. D. Kenworthy, of Whitehaven, was commissioned to paint a portrait of Mr. Straughton for presentation to him. The presentation took place recently at Mr. Straughton's residence. It was intended that the presentation should have taken place in October last and that it should have been a public ceremony, but Mr. Straughton's state of health prevented that arrangement being carried out. The presentation was made on behalf of the subscribers by Mr. J. H. Jefferson, Chairman of the Testimonial Committee. Besides the oil-painting, which is in a massive gilt frame with brass-plate inscription, a silver-gilt rose-bowl was also presented to Mr. Straughton. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., sent a letter of appreciation, and Mr. Straughton replied to the speeches of the donors in a reminiscent *résumé* of his career and his association with the progress of Cocker-mouth. In the course of his remarks he stated that, besides being associated for over thirty years with the governing Boards of the town, he was Vice-Chairman of the School Board for twenty-five years.

CASCARA-TREES are to be protected on the Pacific Coast by law. At the present time the gathering of cascara-bark is carried on in a manner which would eventually exterminate the trees says "Meyer Brothers' Druggist."



Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

"Toothache Gum."—Actions were recently instituted (in U.S.) by Messrs. C. S. Dent & Co. against two firms for an injunction to restrain them from using the words "toothache gum." The Court (Judge Hazel presiding) refused the injunction, holding that the words "toothache gum" are descriptive, denoting "the character of the article sold and its efficiency as a curative medicinal preparation, rather than origin of ownership, and hence not entitled to protection as a technical trade-mark."

Agreement re Starting in Business.—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on Saturday, February 25, before Mr. Justice Jelf, the case of Batey v. Cowee came up on a motion for judgment. Mr. McKenna, for plaintiff, said the writ in the case was issued in December last and the claim was for an injunction and damages. The plaintiff was a mineral-water manufacturer, and under an agreement with the defendant the latter undertook that if he left his employment he would not for twelve months afterwards enter into any other employment connected with mineral-water manufacturing, or himself start such business. That agreement had been broken. His Lordship said plaintiff was entitled to an injunction and an assessment of damages either by inquiry or by the Master. Order accordingly.

Pharmacy Acts.

COMPANIES AND POISON REGULATIONS.

HIS HONOUR JUDGE OWEN gave judgment at the Cardiff County Court on Thursday, March 2, in an action brought before him on February 8, in which the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain sought to recover a penalty of 5*l.* from Games Evans, Cash Chemists, Ltd., Clare Road, for having failed to conform with the regulations set forth in Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as to the keeping or selling of poisons.

Mr. Lewis Morgan, of the firm of Lewis Morgan & Box, appeared for the Society, while the defendant was represented by Mr. George David, of the firm of George David & Evans.

On his Honour proceeding to give judgment Mr. George David, interposing, said: I do not know, your Honour, whether it had any effect on your mind that there was no evidence before me that the assistant employed by James Evans had—

His Honour: It is a dangerous thing, Mr. David, when a Judge is going to decide in your favour.

Mr. George David: I say no more about it, your Honour.

His Honour then delivered judgment as follows: This is an action brought by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain against a limited company, trading as chemists, to recover under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, a penalty for the sale on November 18, 1904, of a liniment containing opium in a bottle not rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine bottles, and without having affixed to the bottle a notice that its contents were not to be taken internally. Opium and all preparations of opium and of poppies are poisons mentioned in Part 2 of Schedule A to the Act, and the form and colour of the bottle in which it is to be sold, and the label to be affixed to the bottle, are prescribed by an Order in Council made in pursuance of Section 15 of the Act. It was admitted on behalf of the defendant company that the company had sold this poison in a bottle, not in the form and colour so prescribed, and without the proper label being affixed to it, and that in doing so a breach of the provisions of Section 15 of the Act had been committed. The facts proved in the action were as follows: The defendant company is a limited company, the capital of which is 300*l.*, divided into 300 fully paid up shares of 1*l.* each. One Games Evans was the promoter of the company, which was formed to take over his business as a chemist. He is the holder of 195 shares in the company. His wife is the holder of 100 shares, and five other persons each hold one share in the company. Such seven persons are the subscribers of the memorandum of association of the company, and neither of them is a duly qualified chemist. Evans is the managing director of the company and the manager of the company's business. The company is what is called a one-man company, and the object

of its formation is apparent. Evans stated that at the time of the sale of this bottle of liniment the defendant company had in its employ a duly qualified, certified, and registered chemist named Daniel Lewis; that although he (Evans) took the order for the bottle of liniment the sale was made by Lewis; and that Lewis filled the bottle which was supplied by the defendant company, which was an ordinary round smooth white glass medicine bottle, usually called a phial; and that Lewis did not affix to it the proper label. Lewis received a salary of 21*s.* a week and had his dinner and tea provided for him. Evans, on behalf of the defendant company, engaged Lewis as an assistant. He says that he was told by Lewis that he was a fully qualified chemist, but Evans did not take any step to find out whether that was the case. Apparently Daniel Lewis's name is not in the register kept by the plaintiff Society. It is not necessary in this action for me to decide whether Lewis was a duly qualified chemist. If it had been necessary to do so I should have required further evidence upon the point. The defence to the action is that a limited company, being a corporation, is not a person within the meaning of that word as used in Section 15 of the Act, as was decided by the House of Lords in 1880 in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. The London and Provincial Supply Association, Ltd. (5 A.C. 857). In that case the action was to recover a penalty from a limited company for keeping open a shop for the sale of poisons, the managing director of the company not being a duly qualified chemist, although the chemical department of the company's business was managed by a duly qualified chemist, by whom the sale was as a fact made. The House of Lords held that the defendant company, being a corporation, was not a person within the meaning of Section 15, and was not liable to a penalty. In the present case Mr. Glyn-Jones, the counsel for the Society, contended that, notwithstanding that decision, the defendant company was liable to a penalty upon the ground that Lewis in making the sale acted as the servant of the company. In support of this contention he cited the paragraph in the judgment of Lord Blackburn at the bottom of page 872 of the report, which is as follows:

I hold distinctly that there can be no sale, whether a corporation be the ultimate vendor or not, unless a person, meaning a natural person, manages the sale, and that natural person, if unqualified, would, in my mind, clearly become liable to the penalty under the Act; and although I am not so clear about this, I feel strongly inclined to think that if a corporation or anybody else caused an unqualified person to conduct sales, if it could be brought home to them and shown that they did deliberately cause a person who was unqualified to conduct sales, they would be liable to the penalty under Section 15, because *qui facit per alium facit per se*.

Now, how his Lordship's dictum would affect a case where the penalty is claimed—as in the case in the House of Lords it was claimed—against a limited company for selling poisons it is not for me to say; but in the case before me the penalty is claimed, not for selling poison by an unqualified person in the employment of the company, but for selling poison which was not put into a proper bottle, upon which the proper label was affixed, and there is not, I think, any evidence before me which brings it home to the defendant company, and shows that the company deliberately caused any person to commit the acts complained of. In my opinion, the case in the House of Lords governs this case, and the action fails. I may point out that Section 2 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, which has an *ex post facto* application, and enacts that the word "person" shall include a corporate body, applies only to criminal matters, and that Section 19 of the Act, which enacts that the word "person" shall include any body of persons, corporate or incorporate, applies only to Acts passed after the passing of that Act; but Mr. Glyn-Jones cited in support of his contention the case of *Brown v. Foot*, decided in 1892, and reported 61 L. J. (M.C.) 110, and 66 "Law Times," 649, where an employer was fined by Justices under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, for the act of a servant in selling milk which had been watered. I fail to see how that decision affects the case before. It is of great public importance that the sale of poisons should be made only by duly qualified persons, and that all the safeguards on the sale of them which the law imposes should be carefully observed. I am sorry that the Pharmaceutical Society has been advised to bring this action in a form

which I think fails, whilst if brought in another form it would probably have succeeded. I must nonsuit the plaintiff Society.

Mr. Lewis Morgan asked his Honour if he would give the Society leave to appeal.

His Honour: On what ground?

Mr. Lewis Morgan: I do not know that I can tell you that at present.

His Honour: If you give me the ground upon which you want to appeal I will consider it, but I cannot give you leave till that is done.

Mr. George David asked for costs, which were allowed.

County Court Cases.

TRAVELLERS' CLAIMS.

At Warrington County Court on February 23, before Judge Bowen Rowlands, K.C., John Horsfall Bury, commercial traveller, of Manchester, sued the Erasmic Co., Ltd., of Warrington, for 56*l.*, balance of commission alleged to be due. For the plaintiff Mr. Browne said the question chiefly was whether the plaintiff was entitled to commission on all orders from whatever branches of a firm whose head offices were in his district. He contended that it was the custom of the trade to pay commission to the traveller in whose district the head office was. Plaintiff entered the service of the company on October 7, 1901, under an agreement, and his district was Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. It was his duty to solicit orders and collect accounts.

The plaintiff gave evidence, and several other witnesses said it is a universal custom to pay commission to the traveller in the district where the registered office of a firm is. They all contended that the plaintiff was entitled to his commission. Mr. Byrne, for the company, said there was absolutely nothing for the Judge to consider except the terms of the agreement, and by the agreement the plaintiff had not made out his case.

After a lengthy hearing, judgment was given for the plaintiff for 21*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*, with costs.

At the Keighley County Court on February 27, Judge Bompas heard an action brought by Arthur Pyrah, commercial traveller, of Parkside Road, Bradford, against Messrs. G. L. Greenwood & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, Keighley, to recover 50*l.* as damages for wrongful dismissal. According to the plaintiff's statement, he was dismissed at the end of 1904 on the ground that he had sent in numerous bogus orders. Evidence of customers showed that they had given the orders in form as sent in by the plaintiff, but, changing their minds afterwards, had cancelled the orders. The Judge awarded the plaintiff 30*l.*, and costs.

THE CHEMIST RECOVERS.

At the Evesham (Worcestershire) County Court on February 25, before Judge Ingham, Wilfred Lean, pharmaceutical chemist, Bengeworth, brought an action against Harry Billings and William Tolley for the recovery of 10*l.* on a bill of exchange. Billings purchased an oil-business from plaintiff, which, he said, he was given to understand yielded a profit of 30*s.* a week. After a fortnight he told plaintiff he had misrepresented the business, and asked for the return of the bill which Tolley (his brother-in-law) had signed. This plaintiff refused, and he now sued for the money. Judgment was given for plaintiff for 5*l.*, and costs.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re ROGERS BROTHERS, lately carrying on business as Colonial Brokers at 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.—The payment is announced of a first and final dividend of 2*½d.* in the pound to creditors of Messrs. Edward Beauchamp Rogers and Henry Norman Everard Rogers, trading as above. Out of the separate estate of Mr. E. B. Rogers a dividend of 1*s.* 10*d.* in the pound is payable, and out of that of Mr. H. N. E. Rogers a distribution of 4*½d.* in the pound.

Re FREDERICK GEORGE PLUMMER, 2 Silver Street and 143 High Holborn, lately carrying on business as the Tusco Chemical Works.—The first meeting of creditors herein was held on March 2 at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. E. S. Grey, Official Receiver. No statement of affairs has been filed, but the debtor roughly estimates his liabilities at 1,400*l.*, and has no assets. In 1902 debtor started the Tusco

Chemical Works at above address, in addition to carrying on an advertising agency. The Tusco Chemical Works consisted of the sale throughout the trade of a dentifrice proprietary article. After the first few months they did not manufacture the preparation on the premises, but had it made and packed by another firm. In July, 1904, being pressed for damages and costs in an action for breach of contract, the debtor sold the business of the Tusco Chemical Works for 200*l.*, and in the following month the landlord seized and sold the office furniture and effects at Silver Street and High Holborn. The debtor attributes his position to the failure of the Tusco Chemical Works owing to insufficiency of capital. On the application of his solicitor, who intimated that a proposal was being arranged, the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight, the public examination being fixed for March 31. Among the proofs dealt with was one of Burgoyne Burbidges & Co. for 63*l.*

Re RICHARD JEFFERSON DODD, 70 Tottenham Court Road and 146 Edgware Road W., 35 Hampstead Road, N.W., 123 Judd Street, W.C., 121 Euston Road, N.W., 310 Gray's Inn Road, W.C., Chemist and Druggist.—The adjourned meeting of creditors was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on February 24, before Mr. E. L. Hough, Senior Official Receiver, and was largely attended. The Chairman reported that on the last occasion it was confidently stated on behalf of the debtor that a composition of 15*s.* in the pound would be paid to the creditors. Nothing, however, had been done in that direction; the businesses had been kept going for a very long time, and practically they were in the same position as when the receiving order was made, except that a large quantity of assets had disappeared in expenses. Of course, the businesses had been very well kept together by Mr. Jeffreys, the special manager, but the expenses were running on, and he hoped that the creditors would decide not to grant the debtor any further indulgence. Mr. R. Raphael, on behalf of the debtor, said he asked for an adjournment with a view to propounding a scheme to carry 20*s.* in the pound. Some creditor thereupon suggested that 15*s.* in cash would be accepted, and the meeting was adjourned with a view to carrying out the latter arrangement. A meeting of the creditors had been held out of the Court, at which a committee of creditors was appointed to investigate the matter with a view to propounding a scheme for the payment of 20*s.* in the pound by means of turning the business into a limited company. It was thought later that, having regard to the Bankruptcy Act, there might be difficulties raised by the Court to such an arrangement, and it was decided to allow the estate to go into bankruptcy, and appoint a trustee and committee of inspection to deal with it. The trustee would subsequently sell the estate to a company which was about to be formed for the purpose of purchasing it at a price that would be sufficient to pay the creditors a cash composition of 15*s.* in the pound. The debtor would act as managing director of the company, and would thus have a substantial interest in it. He ventured to think that, although the delay was to be very much regretted, it would be found that the interests of the creditors had been carefully studied, and that the delay had not been in vain. Mr. Oscar Berry, as representing the largest creditor, said the committee were unanimously in favour of the scheme, and desired the appointment of Mr. John Baker, chartered accountant, Eldon Street House, E.C., as trustee, they being of opinion that it would facilitate the payment of 15*s.* in cash to the creditors. Mr. T. H. W. Idris (Idris & Co., Ltd.) said he had acted as chairman of the committee, and was of opinion that the matter ought not to have been brought into the Bankruptcy Court. Notwithstanding what had been said about the business being wasted, it was thought that it only required to be put in proper hands to realise at least 15*s.* in the pound. He supported the appointment of Mr. Baker. The representative of Messrs. Lynch & Co. expressed the view that this was a hole-and-corner affair. He had reason to believe that the members of the committee were more or less personal friends of the debtor. Mr. Idris and other members of the committee protested against that statement, and pointed out that the meeting of creditors was a fully representative one. Mr. Baker said he had every reason to believe that a scheme could be carried through under which sufficient money would be forthcoming to pay the creditors 15*s.* in the pound, and continue the business under the management of Mr. Dodd. After some further discussion and considerable recrimination, a resolution was passed for Mr. Baker to act as trustee and accountant, with the following committee of inspection: Mr. F. H. Collingwood (Lorimer & Co., Ltd.), Mr. William Platt, Mr. G. S. Boutall, Mr. Mark Bromet, and Mr. T. H. W. Idris (Idris & Co., Ltd.). The public examination of the debtor was held on Thursday afternoon, March 2, before Mr. Registrar Hope. In the course of his evidence the debtor stated that he had been in business since 1881. He started at Queen's Road, Dalston, and added various branches as time went on. His failure was due to pressure by creditors, insufficiency of capital, heavy legal expenses, and a loss of about 1,000*l.* from a fire which destroyed the stock and fixtures

at 280 Edgware Road. His statement of affairs showed liabilities 6,809/., and assets valued at sufficient to yield a surplus of 1,458/., after providing for payment of all the debts. That surplus depended largely upon the value placed upon the leases of the various shops. The Official Receiver questioned the debtor in detail as to the values, and debtor asserted that his figures were arrived at by the assistance of experts. In some cases the values had increased. The stock-in-trade, fixtures, and fittings were estimated at 3,200/., by Mr. Wiggins, who should be the best judge, he having been in witness's employ for many years, and thoroughly conversant with those assets. The drawings for household and personal expenses had been at the rate of 700/., a year, and the household furniture had been sold to his father-in-law for 300/., when witness gave up his house at Pinner. Before leaving the box the debtor said he wished to publicly protest against the values placed upon his various properties by the Court valuers. They had reported that the only lease of any value was that of the Judd Street premises, and that it was worth 2,000/., but as a matter of fact the third mortgagee had since handed over 4,300/., to the solicitor in respect of the property. It was, he remarked, a very serious thing for the officers of the Court to conduct business in that manner, and thus jeopardise the position of poor debtors. The examination was concluded.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Heath, Victor Charles. 73 Wordsworth Road, Small Heath, near Birmingham, Chemist and Druggist. Trustee, William Burton, 648 Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham, traveller. Dated, February 20; filed, February 25. Liabilities unsecured, 227/., 7s. 2d.; estimated net assets, 400/. Assignment of business estate upon trust, etc. The creditors include Messrs. Wyleys, Ltd., Coventry (135/.).

Waite, John (trading as R. & J. White & Co.), 129 Salisbury Street, Liverpool, Drysalter.—The following are creditors: Peck Bros. & Winch, London (41/.); Givenin Guyot & Sons, London (25/.); Patent Borax Co., Ltd., Birmingham (19/.); W. Edge & Sons, Ltd., Bolton (10/.); Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull (36/.); Kilner Bros., Ltd., Leeds (36/.); Clay, Dod & Co., Liverpool (27/.); Beaufoy & Co., Liverpool (436/.); Brunner, Mond & Co., Northwich (23/.); J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Norwich (83/.); J. Crosfield & Sons, Warrington (21/.).

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Farr, E. A., and Hunt, H. W., Andover, Hampshire, physicians, etc.

Remington, T. M., and Remington, J. S., Aynsme and Borwicks Aynsme Farm, near Cartmel, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire, under the style of Remington Brothers, agricultural chemists.

White, G. W., and Little, E., Newport, Abergavenny, Pontypool and Monmouth, Monmouthshire, surgeon-dentists.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

Dodd, Richard Jefferson, Tottenham Court Road, W.C., Edgware Road, W., Hampstead Road, N.W., Judd Street, N.W., Euston Road, N.W., and Gray's Inn Road, W.C., chemist and druggist.

New Companies & Company News.

JEWSON & SENIOR, LTD.—Capital 5,000/., in 1/., shares. Objects: To acquire the business of analytical chemists and manufacturers of brewing-materials carried on by F. A. B. Jewson and T. Senior at 194 Bermondsey Street, London, and elsewhere, as "Jewson & Senior," to adopt an agreement with the said vendors, and to carry on the business of manufacturing and analytical chemists, druggists, analysts, assayers, metallurgists, importers, and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, and industrial compounds, etc. F. A. B. Jewson, F.I.C., F.C.S., analytical chemist, and T. Senior, finings-manufacturer, are the first managing directors. Qualification, 250 shares. Remuneration as fixed by agreement. Registered office, 194 Bermondsey Street, S.E.

A. L. JOHNSON, LTD.—Capital 500/., in 1/., shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist, formerly carried on by the late A. R. Tomlin at Church Street, Barnsley, to adopt an agreement with A. L. Johnson, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalter, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, industrial, and other

preparations and articles, etc. The first subscribers are: A. L. Johnson, Stairfoot, near Barnsley, chemist and druggist's manager; Miss L. H. Johnson; Miss M. D. Johnson; J. Johnson, colliery agent; J. P. Johnson, manager; J. M. Johnson, manager; and Miss M. L. Johnson. The first directors are A. L. Johnson, Miss L. H. Johnson, and Miss M. D. Johnson. Qualification 20/., Registered office, 13 Church Street, Barnsley, Yorks.

THE Associated Chemical-works of Mannheim have declared a dividend of 19 per cent. for 1904, against 16 per cent. in 1903.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & KEMP, LTD.—The dividend-warrants on the cumulative 5 per cent. preference shares in this company have been posted.

ALFRED BIRD & SONS, LTD.—The report for last year shows net profits of 45,408/., and a balance of 12,357/., from the preceding year, and the directors propose to pay 15 per cent. on the ordinary shares, with a bonus of 2½ per cent., free of income-tax. The reserve fund is to be augmented by 12,000/., and 12,382/., is carried forward.

BRITON FERRY CHEMICAL AND MANURE CO., LTD.—The report for 1904 states that a profit of 5,075/., has been obtained during the year. This, added to the balance from the previous year of 1,404/., makes a total of 6,479/.. After various deductions 3,207/., is left for division among the shareholders. The directors recommend a dividend of 1s. per share, making 7½ per cent. for the year, and leaving 1,645/., to be carried forward.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE CO., LTD.—The report states that the profit for 1904 was 80,347/., to which must be added 9,663/., undivided profit from 1903, together 90,010/.. The directors recommend writing off for depreciation of buildings and plant 10,000/., applying 37,500/., in payment of a dividend of 1/., per share, making 1/., 15s. per share for 1904; adding 5,000/., to the general insurance fund, which will thus be raised to 94,392/., and carrying forward 9,385/.

A. MILLAR AND CO., LTD.—The annual meeting of shareholders was held at Dublin on February 23, Mr. William Millar (managing director) in the chair. The report and statement of accounts for the year ended November 30, 1904, were adopted. Dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. on the preference shares and 9 per cent. on the ordinary shares were passed, adding 500/., to the general reserve account (now standing at 15,750/.), and carrying forward to next account 2,626/., 15s. 2d. The retiring directors, Mr. Joseph Hone and Mr. R. C. Millar, were re-elected, and the auditors were reappointed.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.—The report of directors for the year ended December 31, 1904, states that, all trade expenses having been written off, ample allowance has been made for bad debts, depreciation of plant and fixtures, formation expenses, and income-tax. After providing for interest on the debenture stock and the dividend on the preference shares, and paying an interim dividend on the ordinary shares in July last, and fees and salaries to directors, there remains a balance available for dividend on ordinary shares of 4,880/., 13s. 1d. The directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares for the second half of the year 1904. This, with the interim dividend of 10 per cent. per annum declared in July (and after providing 5,800/., for fees and salaries to directors and writing 768/., off preliminary expenses), makes a dividend of 7½ per cent. for the year, leaving a balance of 1,130/., 13s. 1d. to be carried forward. During the year a contract was entered into to enlarge considerably the company's laboratories and mills in Fleet Street and Wood Street, Liverpool, and up to December 31 over 2,000/., had been paid on account, thus increasing freehold and leasehold properties to 155,564/.

Festivities.

A Tyneside Social.

The sixth annual dinner of the Social Club of Messrs. J. Ismay & Sons, City Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, took place on March 1 in the Princess Restaurant. Mr. W. Kerse, the manager, presided and Mr. F. Gilderdale, F.C.S., occupied the vice-chair. A substantial and well served dinner was partaken of by about forty diners. After the dinner the Chairman proposed "The King," and an excellent musical programme followed. The contributors included Messrs. Kerse, jun., Errington, Rutherford, Moore, Pope, Atkinson, Merrin, Gilderdale, Westwood, and others. Mr. S. Ismay accompanied.

Junior Pharmacy Ball.

THE twenty-fourth Annual Junior Pharmacy Ball was held on March 1 at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W., and proved a brilliant success. Over 360 people were present and an excellent programme was gone through with the

help of Mr. Mortlake Mann's orchestra. After supper the Chairman, Mr. C. W. Martin (who was somewhat interrupted by the exuberance of the company), spoke of how the dance was originated twenty-four years ago, and that its increasing popularity was largely due to the delightful body of ladies that the members associated with. He went on to say they had always had good secretaries, but never a better worker than Mr. Trick. Mr. Martin then proposed the toast, "Success to the Junior Pharmacy Ball," coupled with the name of Mr. Trick. Mr. Percival Trick, in replying, thanked the company for their expressions of goodwill and the stewards for their help in disposing of tickets. He reminded everybody that next year would be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ball, and hoped they would again make a record dance. Mr. C. W. Martin and Mr. R. L. Cassie admirably fulfilled the duties of M.C.'s. Daylight was dawning when the last of the company encabbed.

"Lex Sphinxus Est."

THE members of the Sphinx Club of London had a night with the law on Wednesday. The judicial chamber was the grill-room of the Hotel Cecil, where the benches were decorated with red tape, laurel leaves, and handsomely bound law-books by members of the club and visitors. The Sphinx and the obelisks were enveloped in nets of red tape. Mr. John Morgan Richards presided as usual, protesting, however, that he is not a judge, although he had on his right Mr. Stannard (solicitor) and Mr. Glyn-Jones (barrister) and on the left his brother, Mr. James Richards, attorney of the New York Bar. Amongst those present were Mr. Davis and Mr. Balch (Scott & Bowne, Ltd.), Mr. F. M. Fisk and Mr. Whelan (Parke, Davis & Co.), Mr. John C. Umney, Mr. E. Linstead (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), Mr. A. E. Holden (Fairchild Bros. & Foster), Mr. Nelson Richards, Mr. Magness Elgar (Cape Town), and Mr. Donohue (Iron Ox Co.). As these and other members of the company were about to enjoy the twenty minutes' interval before the debate commenced four stalwart men in blue entered, and served each of them with a subpoena, as long as the faces it produced; but soon the latter broadened out when it was realised that the official-looking document was merely another flash of Balchian wit. The debate was lengthy but interesting, and included a learned exposition of trade-mark law by Mr. Glyn-Jones, whose treatise on that subject was one of the bibliographic table decorations.

Brighton Association of Pharmacy.

At the Hôtel Métropole, Brighton, on February 23, about forty Brighton pharmacists and doctors dined together, at the invitation of the President of the Association (Mr. W. H. Gibson), to welcome Mr. R. A. Robinson, President of the Pharmaceutical Society. In proposing Mr. Robinson's health, Mr. Gibson said that he believed it was the first time a President of the Society had officially visited Brighton, and he was sure Mr. Robinson's provincial visits would do much to rub off the sharp corners, conciliate bickerings, and bring about a better understanding generally among members of the craft. He was glad to notice that during Mr. Robinson's presidency the membership of the Society had increased, and he was convinced that the longer Mr. Robinson continued to be President, the greater would be the advantage to chemists generally. Mr. Robinson in his reply thought local Associations were splendid institutions. They were doing good in breaking down the barriers of reticence and petty jealousies, and in bringing chemists into a more united condition, which must conduce to the well-being of pharmacy. He was also delighted to see such an excellent understanding between the medical and pharmaceutical professions in the town. Referring to the prosecution of chemists at Leeds, he said their defence may seem to be an unnecessary trouble, but laws are laws and must be obeyed, and it is well to be on the safe side. He then spoke of the new Pharmacy Bill with regard to the alteration of Clause 7, and also with regard to the clause included last year providing that nothing therein should prejudice the position of the medical profession, and intimated to the medical gentlemen present that they might return the compliment in their new Bill. The Bill was being well supported on both sides of the

House, and there was certainly occasion for hope that it would successfully pass. A circular had been sent to the Divisional Secretaries asking for the support of the craft. "The Medical Profession" was proposed by Mr. Gibson, and Dr. E. G. Whittle and Dr. Stanley Noble replied. Dr. Whittle remarked that what had been said by Mr. Robinson would provide material for deep consideration, and the Pharmacy Bill would be followed with great interest by medical men. Mr. Robinson proposed "The health of their Friend and Host, Mr. Gibson," who, he said, had done enormous work in advancing the good-fellowship of pharmacists, particularly with regard to their relationship with the medical profession. Messrs. Costerton, W. W. Savage, A. J. Franklin, J. Padwick, and Gwatkin all desired to associate themselves with this toast, and each spoke of the value of Mr. Gibson's work and of the esteem in which he was held in Brighton. Mr. Gibson having replied, the proceedings terminated.

School of Pharmacy Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the past and present students of the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held at the Trocadero on February 23. Dr. Arthur Pearson Luff was in the chair, and among those present were Mr. Walter Hills, Dr. Attfield, Dr. Martin-dale, Mr. E. S. Peck, Mr. Frank Rogers, Mr. J. C. Hewlett, Mr. E. W. Lucas, Mr. E. A. Umney, Mr. E. White, Mr. H. Finemore, Mr. A. E. Hobbs, Mr. A. H. Solomon, Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith, Mr. J. O. Braithwaite, and Professors Crossley and Greenish. After dinner the health of the King was toasted, and Mr. Watson (senior Bell Scholar) proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," putting naturally a rosy view on the doings of the Society. Mr. Walter Hills, replying to the toast, said there is no duty to which the Society has given more attention than education. As soon as the Society was founded a school of chemistry was opened—one of the earliest in the country. Referring to distinguished past students, Mr. Hills specially mentioned the Chairman of the dinner, Dr. Luff, who thirty years ago took off all the prizes and the Pereira medal, and has since taken a high place in the medical profession. Mr. T. S. Dymond, another past student, has recently been appointed by the Board of Education to the important post of special adviser in matters of rural education. After mentioning that the Pharmacopœia Referees Committee has upon it several old students of the School, Mr. Hills proceeded to speak of the decentralisation process that is going on in educational matters. The London University constitution has provision for a Board of Pharmacy, and several of the provincial universities are including courses of pharmacy in their studies. There is also manifested a desire to obtain financial support from the Pharmaceutical Society, in regard to which it is well to recollect that the Society is not one of unlimited wealth, and cannot provide money to a great extent to provincial centres. The efforts of the various Universities have, however, the sympathy of the Society, and although there is the danger that the Universities, having provided the education, may want to give some kind of qualification, he thought the final qualification should only be given by the statutory body—the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Hills finally dilated upon the advantages of a compulsory curriculum, and hoped the students would do all they could to advance the curriculum. Dr. Luff then proposed the toast of "The School of Pharmacy," and spoke of the time he was a student under Redwood, Bentley, and Attfield. Although he (the speaker) has now taken on the more uncertain procedure of prescribing, he has by no means deserted pharmacy, and takes care to protest, whenever an opportunity occurs, against the prescribing of proprietaries. Professor Greenish replied, and stated that the School would look with pleasure on any compulsory curriculum and would welcome a connection with the University. Mr. Treneer proposed the toast of "The Past Students," to which Dr. Attfield replied, and in the course of his remarks gave an interesting sketch of his pharmaceutical career from 1850 to 1896. The last toast on the list was "The Chairman," which was proposed by Professor Crossley. A good programme of humorous songs, recitations, and sleight-of-hand was gone through under the direction of Mr. Aleé White.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

The Pharmacy Bill.

SIR,—It is very sad to find that, after all their experience in the drafting of Bills, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society are still apparently unable to write intelligible English. There are in their new Bill several phrases at the meaning of which one can only guess, and several others of which, though their meaning is clear, the form is awkward and ungrammatical. What, I should like to ask, is the meaning of "either of the several entries" in Clause 4? If it refers to more than two entries "either" is ungrammatical, if to two only "several" is unnecessary and misleading. And what are we to understand, in Clause 10, by "an interval between the same portions"? An interval between different portions there may be, but how between the same? It would perhaps be too curious to inquire how (see Clause 6) an entry in a register can "become" removed. "Place for learning," again, in Clause 10, should be "place of learning." And throughout the Bill "shall be" is almost invariably used where the present tense would be more correct. The absurdity of this is perhaps best seen in Clause 7, where we read: "It shall be unlawful for any company so incorporated by law to retail, dispense, or compound poisons or medical prescriptions unless that part of the business of such company *shall be* managed by a director who *shall be* a registered person within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and unless the assistant who actually conducts the said business [query the said part of the business] *is* also a person registered under the same Act." If "shall be" is correct as regards the director, why "is" as regards the assistant? Yours, etc.,

Epworth, February 25.

C. C. BELL.

A Dispenser in the Boer War.

SIR,—In answer to a letter appearing in the last issue of your paper signed "A Lover of Justice," in reference to my paper before the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, I did not mean to suggest that "the authorised Board" consisted of only one officer. I do not remember referring to "the authorised" Board at all. It is of little moment whether the Board consists of one or a hundred officers, as quality, not quantity, of an examining body is demanded to test the efficiency of the candidate, and the training of a physician or surgeon does not lend itself to the making of its subject a capable examiner of a candidate in pharmacy. That the R.A.M.C. accepts the Minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society proves nothing to the advantage of the Army compounder. It is a compliment paid to the Society which is not returned. As "A Lover of Justice" has enlightened us as to the composition of the authorised Board, I for one would be grateful if he would enlighten us regarding the questions asked by "the Board." My personal experience is that when applying for a post as Army compounder I was asked to furnish a three years' dispensing reference, and was examined by one medical officer at St. George's Barracks, who simply asked me to read a prescription. I quite agree with the public dispensers that it is not just to ask men holding pharmacy degrees to compete with men holding the Army qualification only. With all due deference to "A Lover of Justice" and his long and honourable service, it would be much better if the *status* of the Army compounder was raised as regards pharmaceutical training and military rank, both for himself and the corps to which he has the honour to belong. I am indeed sorry if I have wounded unintentionally the *amour propre* of any member of my old corps: my remarks were not addressed to the man, but to his training. Truly yours,

Sheffield, February 26.

CHAS. S. RICHARDS.

SIR,—While serving as a Civil compounder in South Africa I had the pleasure of seeing an Army compounder's "examination." It was conducted by a major, a captain, and a lieutenant, but the major might as well have been there alone, for his two juniors agreed with everything he said or did all along. I have never yet met an apprentice of two years' standing who could not have romped through that farce. The questions were all of a most elementary character, and there was absolutely no reference to botany or materia medica. The five or six candidates all passed, though one man did not know how to use the dispensing-scales, and a good many of each man's answers were—well, funny! I should strongly advise "A Lover of Justice" not to sing too loud, for the Civil compounders did not go through the campaign with their eyes shut, and some of the things they saw do not exactly redound to the credit of the Army compounder. Yours truly,

Dublin, February 27.

M.P.S.I. (148/48.)

SIR,—I have had experience as an Army compounder, and I think it is nothing short of an insult to put Minor men and pharmaceutical chemists on a par with so-called qualified Army compounders—men whose whole qualification consists in a sort of a knowledge of the B.P., and who are examined in this by surgeons whose intimacy with the B.P. comprises 100 hours at the bench. The proficiency of these compounders may be as complete as is required, but it is monstrous to put them on a par with men who have been educated and qualified as chemists. If ever again the call should come for Civil dispensers the Army will be left at the mercy of their own disciples. It would be interesting to have the experiences of some of the dispensers who were duped into enlisting as compounders during the South African war. Then an appeal went out for compounders at so much per day, etc. I, with many others, left a good appointment and answered the call. We were duly sworn in, and then packed off to Aldershot as private soldiers. We were mixed up in barrack-room with boys and men taken from the usual class for soldiers in the R.A.M.C. It was simply degradation. We were put to all sorts of dirty work, such as drawing coal to the soldiers' homes, etc., until life became almost unendurable. We were at the beck and call of every upstart who had a stripe, and to open one's mouth in protest was a sure way of becoming a marked man. I cannot in this short letter portray the depths to which we had to sink our manhood and birth and upbringing. Yours, etc.,

DUPED ONE. (147/46.)

A Warning.

SIR,—A young, respectably dressed, thin man, with a slight dark moustache and wearing a light overcoat, is just now calling upon chemists ostensibly to purchase chest protectors, hot-water bottles, enemas, etc. He gives an address near, to which the articles are to be sent, and states they will be paid for on delivery; the goods, however, are returned as "not being ordered," neither is the supposed buyer's name known. His real object is to purloin eau de Cologne or anything lying about while the chemist is engaged in finding some particular and generally out-of-the-way article inquired for. Your obedient Servant,

J. R. LYNN.

170 Holland Park Avenue, W., March 1.

Letters in Brief.

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT.—*Curious* (147/65) considers that this problem is but half probed. What would be of real interest is if English oil of peppermint be used, and what charge is made for the real thing 1885 and spirit B.P. 1898.

SEA-SICKNESS.—In reply to Mr. Wm. Bousfield, *C. B.* (24/90) writes: "One of the Transatlantic shipping companies gives the following advice to passengers: 'The golden rule for a sea-sick passenger is, eat whenever possible and get on deck at any cost. If unable to go in for meals, make an attempt to eat something in cabin or on deck. Very little should be drunk. Dry food is best. An apple or two should be kept in the cabin. Raw apples and dry biscuits can be taken when nothing else can. If at meals one feels a "little rocky," lager beer is a capital preventive of further ills.'" *C. B.* adds: "I have had good results from $\frac{1}{12}$ grain cocaine tablets, one every hour for a few hours before sailing."

Non-Sufferer (149/90) asks: "Will Mr. Bousfield try smoking one or two grains of opium before going on board, and let us hear the result? It is said to be an absolute preventive

of any sensation of sea-sickness—the effect of one smoke serving for an entire voyage.

Mr. Fred Walker (Castle-Douglas) says: "Chloretone given in cachets is without a doubt an excellent preventive. I lately sent half-a-dozen 5-grain cachets to a lady who had crossed from Glasgow to Dublin, with the result that she was nearly dead. Her sister called and got the cachets for the voyage from Dublin to Liverpool, and the result, after having taken three, was that there was no sickness at all. The same result was obtained by two friends going out to South Africa. Chloretone is of course made by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co."

Legal Queries.

Before submitting queries in this department, subscribers are advised to consult the "C. & D. Diary," 1905, on General and Trade laws, p. 287; Pharmacy and Poison laws, p. 299, and Medicine-stamp Acts, p. 279. In respect to the last we can mark labels "Liable" or "Not liable" if they are sent in duplicate and with a stamped and addressed envelope for return of the marked ones.

J. W. M. (143/42).—DENTAL TITLES.—A statement that you are not a dentist but a maker of artificial teeth is (in our opinion) not using the title in a way which implies that you are specially qualified to practise dentistry, therefore not an infringement of Section 3 of the Dentists Act.

Quaro (144/36).—TRANSFERENCE OF TRADE-MARK.—A person buying a proprietary article, including the trade-mark rights therein, should have the registered trade-mark formally assigned to him, and get his assignment registered by the Comptroller of Trade-marks. The form of application for this registration can be obtained through any money-order Post Office for 1*l.* For continuance of registration it is necessary to pay a fee of 1*l.* every fourteen years.

L. M. B. (135/56).—CORN-PLASTER LABEL.—A statement that the principal constituents are cannabis indica and salicylic acid will exempt the preparation from medicine stamp-duty when sold by a chemist or a person who has served a regular apprenticeship to a chemist.

Ignoramus (138/44).—ADVERTISING-CONTRACT.—If you meant to advertise only for twelve months, why did you sign a contract for two years? Of course you are bound by it.

Pioneer (143/40).—COMPANY NAMES.—Section 42 of the Companies Act of 1862 makes it illegal for a company to issue, among other things, any notice, advertisement, or other official publication of such company, bill of parcels, receipt, or letter of credit of the company, upon which is not written or printed the name of the company. We think it would be held that the words are sufficiently wide to cover labels and bill-heads. If "Pioneer" finds the existing registered name of his company an inconvenient one, the company should exercise the power given under Section 13 of the Act of 1862 and get the name altered. This must be done by a special resolution of the company and with the approval of the Board of Trade, who will, if they are satisfied, enter the new name on the register, and issue a fresh certificate of incorporation.

Claude (144/56) HAS TAKEN A SHOP ON LEASE, and finds on taking possession that there are no shutters for the shop-windows. Unless the landlord or his agent represented that there were shutters, "Claude" cannot demand that he should supply them, for the use of shutters on shop-windows is by no means universal.

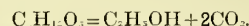
Hampshire (21/25).—The covenant in your lease binds you to keep the premises in good and substantial repair. This means, of course, inside and out, and if your roof is damaged by weather the landlord can compel you to repair the damage. He is not entitled, however, to demand that you should put in a new stove or kitchen range when the present one is worn out. All that you are required to do is to keep the premises as they were when you took them in as good repair as possible, in addition, of course, to carrying out the particular repairs referred to in your lease. You cannot compel the landlord to do any repairs, or to supply a new stove.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

B. & G. (133/4).—BOOK ON CHILDREN'S AILMENTS.—If this is for a customer's use, P. H. Chavasse's "Advice to a Mother on the Management of her Children," 2*s.* 6*d.* (Churchill), is one you can safely recommend. If the book is for counter-use, J. Freyberger's "Pocket Formulary for the Treatment of Disease in Children," 7*s.* 6*d.* (Rebman), is more suitable.

QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF SUGAR.—*Tyro* (132/46) points out that in "Practical Methods of Urine-analysis" (p. 43) it is stated that 1 c.c. of CO₂ = 0.002 gram of sugar, and he asks how this has been arrived at. [The figure 0.002 is incorrect: it should be 0.004. The substitution of the "2" for a "4" has escaped observation, probably because this method of estimation of diabetic sugar is practically obsolete, the titration methods by Fehling's solution and its modifications being easier of application and more correct. The factor is arrived at as follows:



The formula represents the destruction of the sugar molecule into alcohol and carbonic-acid gas; 180 grams of the sugar produces 88 grams of CO₂. Half the molecular weight in grams of the compound gas CO₂ measures 11.2 litres, or 11,200 c.c. at standard t and p, therefore 1 c.c. of CO₂ would weigh $\frac{22}{11200} = 0.002$ gram (here we have the incorrect figure).

Again 88 grams of CO₂ is produced by 180 grams of diabetic sugar, therefore 1 c.c., or 0.002 gram, of CO₂ represents $\frac{180 \times 0.002}{88} = 0.004$ gram of sugar.]

X. Y. Z. (137/36).—THE RHEUMATISM REMEDY, used in the bath, gives all the reactions of logwood. We suspect other ingredients, as there is a suggestion of pine oil about the sample.

B. M. P. (134/64).—ONE-SOLUTION DEVELOPER.—The formula given below is one that has been found to answer well. The keeping qualities of the developer are also good if the precaution is taken to dip the corks in melted wax, and also to keep the cork from contact with the solution by covering it with a piece of gutta-percha tissue:

Metol	...	...	...	gr. L.
Quinol	...	...	...	gr. lxxx.
Potassium carbonate	...	...	...	3ij.
Potassium metasilphite	...	...	...	gr. cc.
Potassium bromide	...	...	...	gr. xvj.
Distilled water to	...	...	...	3xx.

For use dilute with an equal part of water.

E. W. W. (Liverpool) (123/23).—STEARIC ACID is used as a hardener for suppositories, but we have never heard of inflammation of the bowel resulting from its use. If taken into the stomach it would probably be digested.

Brighton (140/42).—The note on DEVELOPING THE BOSOMS appeared in the C. & D., September 17, 1904, p. 515.

Rad. Gent. (134/56) writes: "Can you tell me the meaning of 'Vargus' (3 gills) in a recipe for a rubbing-bottle? I fancy it means sour ale but cannot confirm this." Can any reader make suggestions?

A. W. B. (147/20).—OPTICIAN'S DIPLOMA.—You should write to Colonel T. Davies Sewell, 11 Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C., for a copy of the Spectaclemakers' Company's examination syllabus, from which you will obtain all the particulars you require. It was proposed to hold optical classes at an institute south of the river, but the necessary support was not forthcoming. The Northampton Institute classes might perhaps be available for you, or you could take a course of postal instruction, which is provided by Mr. Laurence, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.), will be esteemed.

148/12. Makers of Buirdor's Kali Chloricum tooth-paste, in tubes.

149/10. Address of manufacturer of Marshall's cubeb cigarettes.

147/52. Where can Syrian asphalt, black, in finest powder, be obtained?

149/67. Who are the proprietors of Mead's nasal douches?

149/39. Who are the makers of the "Triumph" and the "York" baby-soothers?

150/51. Address of "Burkhard," makers of machinery in the U.S.A., or representatives of the firm in this country.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., March 2.

THERE is little of special comment to note this week in drugs and chemicals, although business is fairly satisfactory. Crude camphor has advanced 10s. per cwt., and one English refiner now asks 4s. for refined, but the demand does not appear to have been stimulated thereby. Norwegian cod-liver oil has declined considerably. Acetic acid, cascara sagrada, sugar of milk, and elemi are firmer. Quinine has disappointed speculators and is easier. Japanese peppermint oil has improved, while American HGH is lower. Methylated spirit is rather easier and spot shellac is again dearer. The following are the principal price alterations of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aloes, Cape Camphor (erude)	Acid, acetic Acid, citric Cascara sagrada	Ammonia sulphate Benzols Ipecacuanha (Rio)	Canary seed Cinnamon Ginger Isinglass
Myrrh Senna (Tiny) Rosin Shellac (spot)	Elemi Mace (W. I.) Oil, pepper- mint (Jap) spot	Menthol Quillaia Soda nitrate	Oil, cod-liver Oil, pepper- mint (HGH) Strophanthus Wax, Japanese

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, March 2:—Japanese peppermint oil is flat at 93m. per kilo., and citric acid is firmer at 240m. per 100 kilos.

NEW YORK, March 2:—Business here is fair. Opium shows a slightly easier tendency at \$2.98 per lb. for drug-gists' in case lots. Senega at 62c. is active, and beeswax shows a hardening tendency at 32c. Peppermint oil in bulk is weak at \$3.00 per lb. Menthol, on the other hand, is firmer at \$2.25 per lb., and gamboge is scarce, 85c. per lb. being asked for pipe. Ergot is slow of sale at 36c. per lb.

BERGEN, March 1:—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway now amounts to 1,354,000, against 5,047,000 at the corresponding period of last year. The yield of oil amounts to 1,083 barrels, against 2,194 barrels at the same time in 1904. This week the fishing has much improved, and the livers continue fat, the oil being of superior quality. The market is weak, and various prices are quoted; 110s. per barrel f.o.b. is the nearest value for finest Lofoten non-congealing oil, and the situation is a little confusing at the moment.

Java Quinine Auction.

At the auction of Java quinine held at Amsterdam on March 1, 9,017 kilos. of Ed. II. was offered, of which 93 kilos. was sold at an average of 16½f. per kilo. (about equal 6c. unit) against 16½f. per kilo. at the previous auction. The next auction will take place on April 5.

German Bromides in U.S.A.

No new development has transpired in the American market for bromides, but it may now be definitely stated that all the American makers are meeting the new prices quoted by the German syndicate. Reports have been current that a meeting of prominent American and German interests has been held with the idea of coming to a satisfactory understanding, but confirmation is wanting. It is also asserted that the German syndicate has been negotiating for the control of a well-known American plant.

German Fusel Oil.

The exports of German fusel oil to the United States during 1901 amounted to 223 metric tons, in 1902 to 260 tons,

and in 1903 to 342 tons. During the first eight months of 1904, however, only 57 tons was exported, against 286 tons during the same period of 1903. There are no available statistics showing the total production of fusel oil in Germany, but nine-tenths of the quantity exported is absorbed by the United States, the remainder going to Great Britain. The trade in Germany is concentrated in comparatively few hands, principally in Magdeburg, Hamburg, and Berlin. A few years ago fusel oil was looked upon as practically a waste product, but in the United States it is used in the manufacture of certain explosives, and to a less extent in varnishes and perfumes.

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, etc., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from February 23 to March 1, inclusive: Acid, boric (@ Lehigh), 39; acid, carbolic, crystals, (@ Rotterdam) 34 dms., (@ Marseilles) 66 cks.; acid, tartaric (@ Bari), 58; albumen (@ Shanghai), 55 cs.; aniseed (@ Constantinople), 60; annatto, 8; argol (@ Oporto), 28; arrowroot (@ St. Vincent), 200; asafetida (@ New York), 30; "balsams" (@ Para), 9 brls.; bromine (@ Hamburg), 267 cs.; buchu (@ Cape Town), 125 bls.; camphor (@ Kong Kong), 71 cs.; cardamoms, 25; cascarailla (@ Guayaquil), 54 bgs.; chamomiles (@ Ghent), 26; cinchona, (@ Batavia), 169, (@ Madras) 41; cloves, exhausted (@ Hamburg), 175; coca leaves (@ Colombo), 11; coriander seed (@ Calcutta), 10; cream of tartar, (@ Spain) 25, (@ Bordeaux) 82 cks.; cumseed (@ Hamburg), 67; galls (@ Hong Kong), 75 cs.; honey (@ New York), 21 cks.; jaborandi (@ Parnahyba), 12; lime-juice, (@ Antigua) 10 cks., (@ Dominica) 136 cks.; magnesia (@ Philadelphia), 66; menthol (@ Kobe), 15 cs. and 10 in tr.; myrrh (@ Aden), 10 cs. 18 bgs.; naphthalene (@ Amsterdam), 24 cks.; nux vomica, (@ Calicut) 96, (@ Tellicherry) 38, (@ Colombo) 18, (@ Madras) 372, (@ Coconada) 623, (@ Bimilipatam) 68, 340 bls. and 576 bgs. in tr., (@ Bombay) 50 in tr.; oil, castor (@ Lehigh) 30 cs.; oil, cod-liver (@ Rotterdam), dms., (@ Norway) 44 brls.; oil, cod-liver (@ Rotterdam), 60 cs.; oil, eucalyptus, (@ Sydney) 30, (@ Marseilles) 32, (@ Melbourne) 150; oil, geranium (@ Marseilles) 8 cs.; oil, lemongrass (@ Bombay), 50 bxs.; oil, lime, 24; oils, essential (@ Hong Kong), 20 cs.; oil, olive, (@ Constantinople) 63 cs., (@ Aden) 13, (@ Marseilles) 8 cs.; opium, (@ Constantinople) 63 cs., (@ Smyrna) 123; orris (@ Lehigh), 24; patchouli (@ Penang), 40 bls.; potash chlorate, (@ Tréport) 140, (@ Gothenburg) 60; potash permang. (@ Hamburg), 50; quinine (@ Rotterdam), 20 cs.; sal ammoniac (@ Amsterdam), 12; sandarac (@ Mogador), 40; seedlac (@ Madras), 46; senna, (@ Tuticorin) 228, (@ Alexandria) 130; soy (@ Hong Kong), 216; tartar, (@ Barcelona) 167, (@ Marseilles) 60 cks.; thorium nitrate (@ Bremen), 10 cs.; thyme (@ Marseilles), 5 bgs. 31 bls.; tonka beans (@ Para), 12 cs. 2 bgs.; tragacanth (@ Constantinople), 55; wax, bees' (@ Mogador), 15; wax, carnauba, (@ Parnahyba) 709, (@ Hamburg) 34; wax, Japanese (@ Hamburg) 33.

Heavy Chemicals.

General business in the heavy-chemical market is fairly good. Demand, generally speaking, is fully an average one, and values are steady and well maintained.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder is moving fairly well on contract account, but there is no great volume of new business passing just at present. Caustic-soda orders are fairly plentiful, while ammonia, alkali, and soda crystals are in steady request and firm. Saltcake is rather quiet outside booked contracts, but against these deliveries are being well taken up.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is quiet in tone. Leith and Hull quotations are each down about 2s. 6d., but quotations all round are only nominal, as very little is being done of importance.

ALUMINA-PRODUCTS.—The general consumptive demand keeps up well, and, if anything, is rather heavier, as paper-makers and the textile consumers are busier. Values all round are well maintained. Crystal alum, lump, 5l. to 5l. 5s. per ton; lump, in tierces, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s.; ground, in bags, 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s. Sulphate of alumina, purest qualities and practically free of iron, 4l. to 4l. 10s. per ton for ordinary strength in casks, with customary allowances for bags and loose slabs, and useful extras for higher concentration. Alumina ferric 50s. to 60s. per ton, and aluminous cake 50s. to 55s., in accordance with package, condition, and delivery. Hydrate of alumina, purest quality and high strength, Al₂O₃, 12l. to 12l. 10s. per ton in large casks. Special pulp hydrate of alumina, dried in lump, 37s. 6d. to 38s. per cwt., and ground 38s. to 38s. 6d. Aluminate of soda, high strength Al₂O₃, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt., and second quality 12s. to 13s. per cwt. Carbonate of alumina 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt., according to quantity, etc.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, March 1.

GINGER (AFRICAN).—New crop is offered at from 19s. to 20s. per cwt. Buyers' idea, however, is still too low to enable business. Small sales of Cochin old crop on the spot have been

made at 20s. to 23s. New crop offers at 18s. per cwt. in transit.

QUILLAIA-BARK.—Further arrivals have taken place, and the market is somewhat easier at 17*l*. 15s. to 18*l*. per ton.

TURPENTINE remains steady at 38s. to 38*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

CASTOR OIL.—In sympathy with seed, the price of good seconds Calcutta for shipment continues to advance, 23*d*. to 24*d*. per lb. now being wanted. Spot price is also very firm, with sales at 23*d*. to 24*d*. First-pressure French is unchanged on the spot at recent quotations. For shipment, 23*l*. 15s. to 24*l*. 5s. per ton, f.o.b. Marseilles, is quoted.

HONEY (CHILIAN).—Ten barrels Pile 2 have been sold at 23s. per cwt.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—With the sale of 4 barrels Maranhão on private terms stocks are somewhat reduced, and holders are firmer in their ideas.

CARNAUBA WAX.—Small sales of yellow have been made at 165s. Grey is firmly held for 147s. 6*d*. per cwt.

BEEWAX (CHILIAN).—Eight bags have been sold at 7*l*. 7s. 6*d*. and 10 bags at 7*l*. 10s. per cwt.

LINSEED OIL.—In sympathy with the stronger position of seed, 15s. per cwt. naked is now wanted.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, February 28.

Our drug-market shows a little more business.

ALOE (CAPE) is dull of sale at 55m. per 100 kilos.

ANISEED is quiet. New Russian is quoted 44m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR.—Refined is scarce and firm at 700m. per 100 kilos.

CANTHARIDES are strong at 10*l*m. per kilo.

CITRIC ACID is very firm at 240m. per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO is flat at 55m. per 100 kilos.

CASCARA SAGRADA is steady at 60m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is firm; Russian is quoted 315m. and Spanish 325m. per 100 kilos.

CEVADILLA-SEED is lower at 62m. per 100 kilos.

GOLDEN SEAL is firm at 16m. per kilo.

ELEMI is firmer at 80m. per 100 kilos.

SANDARAC is lower at 130m. to 150m. per 100 kilos.

JAPANESE WAX is depressed at 93m. per 100 kilos. spot.

IRECACUANHA is quiet at 11*l*m. for Rio and 11*l*m. for Cartagena.

LYCOPodium is strong at 800m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is flat at 15m. per kilo. on the spot.

QUININE is unchanged at 31m. per kilo.

STAR-ANISEED is steady at 140m. per 100 kilos.

SPERMACETI is unchanged at 230m. per 100 kilos.

SUGAR OF MILK is rising. Makers' price is 125m. and second-hand 120m. per 100 kilos.

SENEGA is quiet at 630m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Castor is firm at 49m. per 100 kilos. for first pressing in barrels. German rape has advanced to 49m. per 100 kilos. Chinese wood is steady at 51m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Peppermint is flat. H.G.H. is quoted 153m. per lb., and Japanese 10m. per kilo.; star-anise oil is quoted 112m. per kilo., and cassia oil 7m. per kilo.

ACID, ACETIC.—As was anticipated last week prices are firmer, one of the leading agents having received instructions from Germany to advance his price to 41s. per cwt. for 99 per cent. to 100 per cent. (B.P. 1898).

ACID, CITRIC.—The lowest price of English is now 1s. 2*d*. per lb., but one maker quotes 1s. 3*d*. Foreign has advanced in sympathy and is now 1s. 2*d*.

ACID, TARTARIC.—The improved demand has continued at the previous quotations of 11*l*. 4*d*. for English and 10*l*. 3*d*. for foreign.

BELLADONNA.—Fair quality has been sold at from 36s. to 38s. per cwt., but good root is extremely scarce and wanted. Leaves are quoted 35s. per cwt.

BENZOLS.—Flat and easier, 90 per cent. offering at 9*l*. 2*d*. to 10*l*. per gallon and 50 per cent. 7*l*. 3*d*. to 8*l*. on the spot.

BURDOCK-ROOT has advanced considerably of late, 35s. being now quoted.

CALUMBA continues scarce. Washed sorts are quoted from second-hands at 30s. per cwt.; ordinary sorts are worth about 20s.

CAMPHOR.—The fact that one English refiner has advanced his price to 4s. per lb. for refined bells does not appear to have affected the market yet. English bells could still be bought at 3s. to 3s. 1*d*. from second-hands. Japanese tablets are quoted at from 2s. 10*d*. to 3s. per lb., according to size. There is no doubt the position of camphor is exceedingly strong, and with the consumptive season at hand, there is every prospect of dearer prices. Crude has advanced 10*l*. per ton this week. In auction 1 oz. size tablets of Japanese refined were held at 2s. 10*d*. per lb.

CANTHARIDES.—New Russian are firm at 5s. per lb., c.i.f. Hong Kong advices dated January 27 state that no Chinese are on offer and prices are nominal.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The position has improved, owing to a much better inquiry from consumers. Hamburg has bought moderate quantities on this market at from 28s. to 29s. per cwt., and nothing is obtainable under 30s.

CASCARILLA.—The s.s. *Nicaria*, from Guayaquil, has arrived with 54 bags.

CINCHONA.—The N.V. Nederlandsche Veem, Amsterdam, reports the shipments from Java to Europe as follows:

February.			
Year.	Amst. lbs.	Year.	Amst. lbs.
1905	726,000	1898	700,000
1904	1,062,000	1897	456,000
1903	661,000	1896	546,000
1902	527,000	1895	756,000
1901	748,000	1894	458,000
1900	641,000	1893	355,000
1899	539,000		

Total Shipments January-February.			
1905	1,507,000	1898	1,656,000
1904	1,917,000	1897	846,000
1903	1,254,000	1896	1,516,000
1902	1,464,000	1895	1,413,000
1901	1,748,000	1894	1,351,000
1900	1,256,000	1893	1,255,000
1899	1,048,800		

In the drug auction 18 serons of Huanuco bark sold at from 8*l*. 2*d*. to 8*l*. 3*d*. per lb., and for 26 serons offered by another broker the same price was paid. Twenty-two bales of thin Loxa sold at 8*d*. for fair, 8*l*. 2*d*. for brighter, and 7*l*. 2*d*. for broken quill; 63 bales of flat Calisaya brought 10*d*. to 10*l*. 2*d*. per lb. for good stout, of bright colour. On February 28 the stock of bark in Amsterdam amounted to 9,659 packages against 14,475 packages on January 31. During February 3,331 packages were landed, and the amount sold during that month was 8,147 packages.

CINNAMON.—At the quarterly sales held last Monday, 650 bales were offered, out of which 250 found buyers at a reduction of 1*d*. per lb. on fine qualities as compared with the last auctions, but common descriptions were 1*d*. to 1*d*. per lb. dearer. Good to fine superior sold at 1s. to 1s. 4*d*. per lb. for firsts, at 1s. to 1s. 3*d*. for seconds, at 11*d*. to 1s. 2*d*. for thirds, and at 7*l*. 2*d*. to 9*d*. for fourths. Common to ordinary brought 7*l*. 2*d*. to 8*d*. for firsts, 7*d*. to 8*d*. for seconds, 7*l*. 2*d*. for thirds, and 6*d*. to 6*l*. 2*d*. for fourths. Of 130 bags quillings, etc., only 42 sold, at 6*l*. 2*d*. to 7*d*. for ordinary to fine; 340 bags ordinary chips were bought in at 2*l*. 2*d*. per lb., 50 bags of bold clean selling at 2*l*. 3*d*. to 2*l*. 4*d*. per lb.

COPPER SULPHATE.—A Liverpool report states that the market has rather sagged of late, owing to forced pressure of re-sale parcels; this "bear" movement, however, appears to have been overdone. Instructions for early shipment on contract are now coming in with a rush, and when buying for March-May fairly sets in purchasers may find that there is barely enough sulphate to go round, for it is understood that makers have only a limited quantity to sell, and that they will only work when they see a manufacturing profit, which present market values do not show.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Quiet, at from 81s. 6*d*. to 82s. per cwt. for 98 per cent. and 79s. for 95 per cent. powder.

ELEMI.—Some large transactions, principally for export, have considerably reduced the stocks in first-hands, and prices are firmer.

GALLS.—Chinese quiet, with sellers at 52s., c.i.f. Persian blues are firmly held at 90s., and at 85s. for greens, but buyers are shy of these high prices.

GLYCERIN.—The market is fairly steady on the basis of 53*l*. per ton for double-distilled s.g. 1.260 quality in 10-cwt. drums, but business has this week been done at rather below this figure in quantity, as competition between makers is keen. There has been some talk of refiners forming another convention, but one or two of the large makers prefer to let matters stand as they are, as they are free to sell at whatever prices they wish. If the convention should be re-formed, new rules regarding secession and adhesion to the scale of prices would have to be more

rigidly observed than hitherto, as it is notorious that while the convention was in vogue underselling below the fixed prices was the rule rather than the exception. With the dissolution of the Convention the distinction between the home and export prices came to an end.

IODIDES.—There is a good demand for potassium iodide and iodoform, principally for export, at the makers' quoted prices, which are 14s. for potassium and 18s. 2d., net, for iodoform. It has been rumoured this week that iodine may advance again.

ISINGLASS.—At auction over 1,000 packages were offered, at which less than one-half was sold at generally easier prices, especially Brazil and West Indian.

NUX VOMICA.—Fairly large arrivals have taken place this week, but the bulk of the shipments are for delivery against contract; from 9s. to 11s. per cwt. is quoted, according to quality.

OIL, COD LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on February 25 that the weather has been a little calmer this week, but not calm enough to allow the fishermen to go on the sea every day. It is, therefore, impossible to say anything as to whether the daily yield of the fishing is satisfactory or not. Fair results are still confidently looked for in Lofoten, but in the northern places, such as Senjen and Tromsø, the prospects are not so bright. The cod is reported very fat, and the quality of the oil, when produced from fresh livers, is excellent. The market is still quiet, buyers purchasing from hand to mouth only. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 416 barrels against 210 barrels at the corresponding date of last year. A Bergen advice, dated February 23, states that "The catch has made no progress during the last week on account of the constant bad weather. So far only 700,000 cod have been caught against 3½ millions at the same period in 1904. This is all the more regrettable, for the liver, as usual, is likely to become smaller and leaner as we approach the spawning season." (See our cablegram for latest prices.)

OIL, FUSEL.—The high prices prevailing of late have considerably interfered with the consumption of this article in manufactures, and the export demand from Germany to the United States has fallen off materially. Values, however, are now on a lower scale than since we last quoted—viz., from 52l. to 53l. per ton, c.i.f., and the tendency is still downwards.

OPIMUM.—The London market is quiet but firm, with retail sales of Turkey "druggists'" at from 7s. 9d. to 8s. per lb. Persian is still very scarce, and 15s. has been paid for a small lot.

SMYRNA, February 18.—Owing to national fêtes the Custom House has been closed this week, and no exports have taken place. That fact has, however, not adversely affected the market, as reports concerning the damage to the growing crops are this week more pessimistic than ever. The transactions during the week amounted to 20 cases for a local speculator, at an advance of 2 piastres on the lowest price of last week. According to telegrams received from Salonica and Constantinople, these markets have been fairly active, and they close firm at higher rates than Smyrna.

PODOPHYLLUM-ROOT is quoted at 29s. per cwt., c.i.f.

POTASH SALTS.—*Carbonate* and *Caustic* are very firm and in upward tendency. The former is quoted 17l. 10s. to 18l. per ton for 90 to 92 per cent., and 20l. per ton for 96 to 98 per cent. Caustic potash is 23l. for 88 to 90 per cent. and 20l. 15s. for 74 to 76 per cent. *Pernanganate* is quiet at 35s. to 36s. per cwt. Montreal *Potashes* are inclined to easier rates at 34s. *Saltpetre* is offered at from 22s. 6d. to 23s. in barrels, and 23s. 6d. to 24s. in kegs, for British refined. German, in barrels, can be had at 21s. 10½d., and in kegs at 22s. 3d. per cwt. English makes of yellow *Prussiate* of potash are quoted 5½d. to 6d., and foreign 4½d. per lb.

QUININE.—The fact that makers did not advance their prices after the Amsterdam bark auction last week proved disappointing to speculators, added to which the 6½ per cent. advance in the unit was not considered sufficient. The consequence is that the speculative market has turned flat and easier, the spot prices having declined from 11¼d. to 10½d., sellers.

ROSIN is dearer at 8s. to 8s. 3d. per cwt. for common strained, ex wharf.

SCAMMONIUM.—Small sales of Smyrna firsts have been made at full prices.

SEEDS.—Dutch *Caraways* are steady at 25s. per cwt. *Canary* lower for common qualities; 100 bags *Larache* sold at auction last Wednesday, "without reserve," at 60s. per quarter. *Coriander* firm at 31s. per cwt. for Russian and 19s. for Bombay. *Mogador Cumin* is held for 22s. 6d. per cwt. *Fenugreek* slow at 9s. per cwt. *Linseed* firm at 38s. to 42s. per quarter for clean descriptions.

SHELLAC.—A moderate business has been done in spot shellac this week at improved prices, including fair TN orange at 147s. 6d. to 150s., good orange 150s., fine orange 160s. to 162s. 6d., cakey and blocky AC Garnet 139s. to 140s., free is worth 145s. The higher prices would now have to be paid for fine orange, which is scarce. Futures, after having been firmer, closed weaker on Wednesday.

SPICES.—At auction Cochin *Ginger* sold without reserve, including small and medium native cut at from 31s. 6d. to 32s., bolder 33s., small little medium 26s. 6d. to 27s., and cut tips 25s., these prices being lower. Washed rough and brown Calicut was bought in at 21s., and 20 bags Japanese sold, without reserve, at 15s. per cwt. All the supplies of *Pepper* offered were bought in, there being no demand. Privately fair Singapore on the spot is quoted nominally at 5½d. *White Pepper* at auction was also bought in, including fine Singapore at 9½d. and fair Siam at 7½d. Fair Singapore is offered privately at 8d. spot, and for February-April shipment 7½d., c.i.f. Fine Nyassaland *Chillies* were bought in at 40s. per cwt. *Mace* was steady, while *Nutmegs* were ½d. to 1d. per lb. dearer for medium sizes, but ½d. to 1d. lower for the larger sizes from 80's. Forty-one bales of Zanzibar *Cloves* were offered and sold in small lots at 4½d. to 4¼d. per lb. for barely fair to fully fair, and privately 4¼d. has been paid for small lots. The delivery market, after being firm but quiet most of the week, closed lower on Wednesday, with sellers of March-May delivery at 4¾d., April-June selling at 4½d. per lb.

SPIRIT, METHYLATED, is quoted 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per gal. for 64 o.p. Competition is very keen, and prices are somewhat lower.

SUGAR OF MILK is firmer at 58s. 6d. per cwt. for finest American powder.

TRAGACANTH.—After the recent excellent business this year the market has quieted down, and prices are now lower, especially the lower grades of Persian. Medium and fine qualities of Bagdad are unsaleable.

VALERIAN is steady at 26s. per cwt.

London Drug-auctions.

At the auctions of first-hand goods there was a decidedly better tone, and a good all-round demand prevailed. Cape aloes was about 6d. dearer, compared with previous prices, but cape Curacao was lower. Buchu and Sumatra benzoin were steady. Cardamoms were irregular but firmer generally. Coca-leaves were firm for Ceylon, but Truxillo sold cheaply. Dragon's-blood was steady, and for Jamaica honey there was no demand. Ipecacuanha was 1d. easier, the business pertaining to sea-damaged. Myrrh was 5s. dearer, and for pepper-mint oil a further decline of fully 1s. was accepted on unprotected goods. Eucalyptus oil was steady, and moderate supplies of orange-peel were bought in. Sarsaparilla showed no alteration, but Tinnevely senna was ¼d. dearer. Strophanthus was much lower, and for Japanese wax a considerable reduction on previous rates was accepted for a parcel without reserve. Beeswax was firmer generally. The following table shows the quantities of goods offered and sold:

Offered		Sold	Offered		Sold
Aloes—			Coca-leaves	75	75
Cape	25	25	Cocculus indicus...	5	5
Curacao	99	30	Colocyath	3	0
Socotrine	23	5	Dragon's blood.....	8	5
Benzoin—			Ergot	5	5
Sumatra.....	58	10	Gum arabic	1	1
Buehu	33	4	Honey—		
Camphor (Jap. ref.)	14	0	Jamaica	192	66
Canella alba.....	15	5	Ipecacuanha—		
Cannabis indica ...	11	0	Rio (Matto Grosso)	20	6
Cardamoms	138	104	Rio (Minas)	3	0
Cassia fistula	32	0	Menthol.....	5	0
Cinchona	129	129	Musk-seed.....	1	0

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Myrrh.....	23	3	Saffron	1	0
Oil—			Senna—		
camphor.....	50	30	Timnevelly.....	235	235
citronella	10	0	Soy	34	34
cod-liver.....	40	5	Strophanthus	36	36
eucalyptus.....	51	10	Tamarinds	63	0
lime	7	7	Tonka-beans.....	9	0
olive	9	9	Turmeric	20	0
peppermint	52	47	Wax (bees')—		
sage	1	0	East Indian	53	0
Orange-peel	34	1	Jamaica	3	3
Patchouli-leaves ..	118	14	Madagascar	3	3
Pistachio	10	0	Morocco	40	0
Puree	3	0	Zanzibar	52	52
Quince-seed	6	0	Wax—		
Rhubarb—			Carnauba	25	0
(Austrian).....	7	0	Japanese	123	123
Sarsaparilla	28	27			

ALOE.—Cape aloes was 6*d.* per cwt. dearer; good bright hard realising 26*s.* per cwt., fair ditto 24*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.*, slightly cindery 25*s.* and dull 23*s.* Of Curaçao 99 boxes were offered and partly sold, including black capey at 21*s.*; for middling dull livers 22*s.* 6*d.* was wanted. Socotrine sold at 75*s.* per cwt. for good stiff bright in kegs, being steady.

BENZON.—Quiet but steady. A few cases of good almondy Sumatra seconds well packed with small to bold white almonds sold at 8*l.* per cwt., and for good fair seconds 6*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. was paid.

BUCHU sold at steady prices. Fair round greenish leaf slightly stalky realised 7*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb.

CANELLA ALBA.—A parcel of small to medium palish quill sold at 35*s.* Good quill was held at 50*s.* per cwt.

CARDAMOMS.—Practically all the offerings were disposed of to-day at somewhat irregular but generally firmer prices, competition being good. Ceylon-Mysore extra bold pale well bleached sold at 2*s.* 2*d.*, good bold pale 1*s.* 11*d.*, ditto split 1*s.* 8*d.*, bold and medium pale 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*, small to medium pale 9½*d.* to 10½*d.*, bold pale splits 10*d.*, medium splits 8*d.*, brown and splits 7*d.* Of Alleppy cardamoms 24 cases offered and sold at full prices, including good bold brown extra heavy at 1*s.* 4*d.*, medium at 1*s.* and small at 10*d.* per lb.

COCA LEAVES sold at very firm prices for Ceylon; good greenish realising from 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb., medium greenish at from 10*d.* to 1*s.*, and brownish 7*d.* to 8*d.* per lb. Of Truxillo, 16 bales were offered and sold at 7½*d.* for fair green broken.

COCCULUS INDICUS.—Five bags of ordinary sold without reserve at 7*s.* per cwt.

DRAGONS' BLOOD.—For good bright lump a bid of 8*l.* 10*s.* was refused; three cases fair sold at from 8*l.* 5*s.* to 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and for two cases of fair, mixed with dull pieces 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* was paid.

ERGOT.—Five bags of very wormy Spanish brought 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. without reserve. The parcel was afterwards resold at 1*s.* 2*d.*

HONEY.—Neglected. About 30 packages Jamaica sold without reserve, including fermented brown to dark thick at from 17*s.* to 16*s.* per cwt. Brown set, in barrels, brought 16*s.*, and dark liquid 17*s.* For 32 tins of fair pale liquid 12*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* subject was paid.

IPECACUANHA.—Dull of sale and slightly easier. Five bales of sea-damaged Matto Grosso (Rio) sold cheaply at from 4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 5*d.* per lb., with one lot at 3*s.* 11*d.* One bale of fair sound Rio brought 5*s.* 2*d.* per lb. Minas was held at 5*s.* and no Cartagena was offered.

MENTHOL.—Last week closed with buyers at 7*s.* and sellers 7*s.* 1½*d.* spot; but the position has improved somewhat since then, 7*s.* 3*d.* being quoted. In auction 5 cases of yellow crystals "off colour" were bought in at 7*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—*Citronella* in drums is still quoted at 1*s.* 7*d.*, and cases 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. spot, being firm. Ten cases Hardouins brand from Penang were offered in auction and a bid of 1*s.* 9*d.* is to be submitted. *Lemongrass* is steady but quiet at 8*d.* per oz. In auction seven cases of West Indian distilled *Lime* oil sold at 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb., and of 51 cases *Eucalyptus* oil, 10 sold at 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. for oil containing 76 per cent. of cineol. Fifty cases of *camphor*

oil partly sold at 35*s.* per cwt. for black. The chief interest of the auction centred in the sale of 47 cases of American H.G.H. *Peppermint* oil, offered in three lots without reserve. It was all readily disposed of at a decline of fully 1*s.* per lb. on the prices a fortnight ago under similar conditions, from 14*s.* 3*d.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* per lb. being paid. This was the balance of a parcel of a speculator's holding. Five cases of D & O oil were withdrawn. Privately Japanese demethylised has been sold freely at 4*s.* 3*d.* for Kobayashi, the business including 30 cases which were catalogued but withdrawn from the auction. Previous to the sale holders of H.G.H. were asking 15*s.* 9*d.*, but to-day 14*s.* 7½*d.* has been paid privately.

PATCHOULI.—A new parcel of 118 bales partly sold at 4*d.* per lb. for fair rather brownish leaf.

RHUFARB.—Seven bales of fair round Austrian were held at 25*s.* per cwt. No Chinese was offered.

SAFFRON.—A case of superior genuine Valencia was bought in at 28*s.* per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—No grey Jamaica was offered. Lima was about steady, ten bales realising 11*d.* per lb. for barely fair. Seventeen bales of Native offered and sold, including ordinary dull mixed pale yellowish at 6*d.* to 7*d.* Good red was wanting.

SENNA sold readily at about ¼*d.* per lb. dearer rates; small ordinary specky to middling Timnevelly leaf realising from 1*d.* to 1½*d.* Pods sold at from 1½*d.* to 2*d.* per lb., being dearer. Market is cleared of all grades of Alexandrian, but further shipments are near at hand.

SOY.—Good thick (Mandarin No. 1) sold without reserve at 1*s.* 3*d.* per gallon, and fair thick (Buffalo No. 2) at 1*s.* 2*d.* duty paid. Privately fair to good thick is quoted 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per gallon duty paid.

STROPHANTHUS was much lower. Fair greenish genuine Kombe sold at from 3*s.* 1*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.* per lb. Sea-damaged at 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 3*d.*, and for brown hispidus from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* was paid.

TONKA BEANS.—Good frosted Para were held at 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb., and part reddish and foxy were bought in at 10*d.*

WAX, BEES'.—Firm generally. The quantity of Jamaica offered was not sufficient to test the market, three cases only being offered, which found buyers at from 7*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for fair to good red and yellow. Seven bags of ordinary mixed, part wormy and drossy Zanzibar sold at 6*l.*, and three cases fair, more sound, at 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Dull bleached Calcutta was held at 7*l.* 10*s.*, and Mogador was bought in at 5*l.* 15*s.* Good even brown Zanzibar sold at 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, with one lot at 6*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

WAX, JAPANESE.—Lower; 123 packages sold without reserve at from 43*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* per cwt.; one lot at 43*s.* for fair palish squares. The private price is 52*s.* per cwt., at which sales have been made.

A MEETING OF CREDITORS.—A private meeting of the creditors of George Charles Rivers (trading as Rivers & Co.), East India and general merchant, 46 Gresham Street, E.C., was held on February 27 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham Street, when a statement of accounts prepared by Messrs. G. N. Read, Son & Co., chartered accountants, of 44 Gresham Street, was presented, showing liabilities 14,429*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, and assets 4,436*l.* 17*s.* After explaining the statement of accounts, Mr. Read said that many questions had arisen with reference to the goods in transit, and counsel's opinion had been taken, with the result that he (Mr. Read) was advised that, with the exception of the lien which the packers had on the goods in their possession, all the goods on hand and in course of transit were the property of the general body of creditors. The largest individual bad debt was owing by the firm of Davis, Leach & Co., of Calcutta, who had been financed by Mr. Rivers. The immediate cause of the failure appeared to be the receipt of a cablegram from Messrs. Davis Leach & Co. on January 11, stating that the bank were in possession. It was reported that the debtor had no offer to make, it being explained that difficulty would arise in dealing with the estate under an assignment, by reason of the fact that one firm had definitely decided not to agree to anything except bankruptcy. Under these circumstances a resolution was moved, and adopted, in favour of the estate going into bankruptcy forthwith, Mr. Read being nominated as trustee. There are over 400 creditors, which include the following firms: Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (15*l.*); J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd. (39*l.*); W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd. (11*l.*); Hodgkinson, Prestons & King (42*l.*); J. F. Macfarlan & Co. (10*l.*); S. Maw, Son & Sons (16*l.*); Parke, Davis & Co. (11*l.*); Vinolia Co., Ltd. (10*l.*).

Chemists and Section 17.

Further Prosecutions of Chemists by the Patent-medicine Vendors' and Drug-stores Association for Alleged Infringement of the Seventeenth Section of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

AT the Leeds Police Court on Friday, February 24, the following chemists in business in that town appeared in answer to summonses taken out against them under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, for alleged infringement thereof, by Mr. W. James Leggett, a drug-store keeper, of Liverpool, and Hon. Secretary of the Patent-medicine Vendors' and Drug-stores Association: Edward Oliver Brown, Joseph H. Beacock, Reinhardt & Sons, Fourness & Son, W. A. Wharram, Ltd., Ernest Crawford, Edwin Yewdall, James Punch, William Johnston, Thomas William Colson, George William Ovcrend, A. Wrigley, George A. Webster, and Horace Stringer.

The summons in each case referred to the sale of veratrine [in the form of Rankin's nit-ointment], but Mr. Yewdall and Mr. Beacock were also charged with selling strychnine [in the form of Easton's syrup] to an unknown

Glyn-Jones had further stated that when in 1869 the ten poisons were added to the Schedule, and it was expressly stated that four of these were added to Part 1, it was reasonable to infer, though no statement on the subject was made in the resolution, that the remaining six only became subject to the conditions governing Part 2. He thought they could reduce that point down to the *reductio ad absurdum*. He was prepared to concede that Rankin's ointment is prepared for the destruction of vermin, but he did not concede that it necessarily follows, because the six out of the ten added poisons were not expressly stated to be put in Part 1, that they should be considered as in Part 2. If it had been intended that the six should be added to Part 2, that could have been stated in three words. Where there was no express direction it was reasonable to suppose that a dangerous poison should be treated as included in Part 1. Mr. Dunn then referred to the evidence that would be called, and pointed out that the defendants were not ignorant men, but were educated, and knew the regulations in regard to poisons provided for the safety of the public.

Margaret McCann came from Bradford, and was totally unknown to the defendant, and she purchased this Rankin's ointment without a question of any kind being asked, and so the chemist put into the hands of this woman the power of doing a very grievous wrong if she chose to do it, and he reserved no power whatever of tracing the woman in case any such wrong was done. It was a monstrous and a heinous thing that in all these cases this carelessness was shown. He should prove that McCann bought fifteen packets of this ointment in one day. Suppose she took those packets home and left them carelessly about the house, and children got hold of them, and put the contents into their mouths. The result might be fatal, and in any case grievous harm would be done. He urged that the full penalty of 5*l.* should be inflicted.

Evidence in support of the complainant's case was given by Margaret McCann, of Bradford; William Smith, ex-police officer, of Leeds; and F. W. Richardson, city analyst of Bradford. Mr. Richardson stated that he found in 228 grains of the ointment 1.06 per cent. of the alkaloid veratrine, equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ grains of the alkaloid in the entire contents of the box. In his opinion this was a very dangerous quantity of a very poisonous alkaloid, and, if taken internally by a human being, would produce very serious, or even fatal, results. Mr. Richardson was cross-examined at great length by Mr. Glyn-Jones, and admitted that he had included in his statement of the percentage of veratrine all the alkaloids which he found in the ointment. He did so because he considered that they were all of the veratrine group, and for that reason he called them all veratrine. He also admitted that more dangerous poisons than



THE MAGISTRATE.

person. Mr. Clifford Dunn, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, barrister-at-law (instructed by Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby, solicitors to the Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd.), appeared for the defence. The hearing was by Mr. Charles Milner Atkinson, M.A., LL.M., the son of a doctor and a Wrangler, who has been Stipendiary Magistrate of Leeds since 1894.

The Case against Mr. E. O. Brown

was first heard, and Mr. Dunn, in opening, explained that it was in respect of a sale of Rankin's ointment, and that there is at present standing on appeal from a judgment of the Stipendiary Magistrate of Bradford a case on precisely similar lines. His Worship would decide whether he would give judgment at once or when the appeal has been decided. Mr. Brown, he continued, carries on business at the corner of Shaw Lane and Headingley Lane, Leeds. On July 27 he sold to Margaret McCann, a person unknown to him, a packet of Rankin's ointment, which, Mr. Dunn submitted, is a Part 1. poison, and purchasers should be known to or be introduced by persons known to the seller. He explained the Poisons Schedule, and mentioned that one of the points which his friend (Mr. Glyn-Jones) had made before the Stipendiary Magistrate of Bradford was that the 1869 additions to the Schedule included "every compound when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin" in Part 2 therefore that Rankin's ointment was brought within Part 2, and exempt from the precautionary measures required in the case of the sale of the poisons included in Part 1. Mr.



Mrs. McCann buys a lot of Rankin's ointment.



Mr. Richardson agrees that opium is the source of morphine.

He also admitted that more dangerous poisons than

this are included in Part 2 of the Schedule. Laudanum, he admitted, is a preparation of opium, which preparations are in Part 2; further, that laudanum contains morphine, which is in Part 1.

The Magistrate: Is morphine the dangerous ingredient in laudanum?

Mr. Glyn-Jones: It is the active principle. Opium is the source of morphine.

Mr. Richardson: I agree. Laudanum owes its dangerous character to morphine.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Glyn-Jones, addressing the Bench on behalf of the defendant, said that in these cases, as in the Bradford cases, the proceedings were instituted by Mr. Leggett, the Secretary of the Patent-medicine Vendors' and Drug-stores Association, who had stated very positively that the object of these prosecutions was to secure an amendment of the Pharmacy Act, which would enable members of his Association, and others who are not qualified, to sell poisons. A circular had been issued by Mr. Leggett to that effect, and this gentleman had stated, in appealing to members of the trade to join his Association, that if they did so they would not be troubled with proceedings of this kind.

Mr. Dunn said that they were really anxious to do was to get the sale of poisons into the hands of men who would observe the restrictions; and that, in his judgment, was a very laudable object.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said his friend's admission that the object of the proceedings was to get the sale of poisons transferred from one body to another body was quite sufficient for him.

Mr. Dunn: From one body which will not observe the regulations to another which will observe them.

Mr. Glyn-Jones, continuing, said he felt he was entitled to complain that, although the whole matter had been gone into at Bradford, and there was no possible doubt that it

was going to appeal, informations were afterwards laid in Leeds and the matter was brought to that court. He had to ask the Bench to dismiss the summons on two main grounds. First, he objected to the summons. The defendant was charged with "unlawfully selling a certain poison—to wit, veratrine, being a poison named in the first part of Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act, 1868." He asked his Worship to say that the evidence before him was evidence of a sale not of veratrine, but of Rankin's ointment. The fact that an analyst had been able to obtain from a box of Rankin's ointment something in the nature of veratrine did not make it a sale of veratrine. Even if it was a sale of veratrine, veratrine is not named in the first part of the Schedule. If he were to say that laudanum is in the second part of the Schedule, his friend would at once state that that is not true, and he would be technically right; and just in that sense Mr. Dunn's objection would apply to his own summons, for veratrine is not named in the first part of the Schedule. In the Easton's syrup cases the summons was worded correctly, because it stated that the sale was of "a certain poison—to wit, strychnine—contained in a compound known as Easton's syrup." Mr. Glyn-Jones described the two distinct purposes served by the Schedule, and the purpose of the division of the Schedule into two parts, the intention of the Legislature being, first, to state what are poisons in such a sense that they should not be sold by un-

registered persons, and then to put certain particular restrictions upon virulent poisons. In the present case his friend would admit at once that if this poison was not in Part 1 there was no offence.

Mr. Dunn: I quite agree.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said, that being so, it was for Mr. Dunn to bring that poison within Part 1, and it could not be brought within Part 1 unless it came within the meaning of the phrase "all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts."

Mr. Dunn: That is so.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said therefore the first point was whether the defendant had sold a poisonous vegetable alkaloid or its salt, and whether the restrictions made applicable to poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts are also applicable to compounds containing these poisonous vegetable alkaloids. He thought he could show the Bench at once, on the face of the Schedule, that it is absolutely impossible that these restrictions could be applicable to the compound. Take, for instance, the case of laudanum, which he had put to Mr. Richardson. If a sale of laudanum had been made, and Mr. Richardson had analysed it, he would have come to the court and said probably that the defendant had sold morphine because laudanum contains morphine. Morphine, he continued, is a poisonous vegetable alkaloid and is in Part 1 of the Schedule, and, therefore, the prosecution might say that they had failed to comply with the restrictions of Part 1. Their answer to that would be that that is not so—that the Legislature meant exactly what it said: that these restrictions are to apply to poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, and not to substances which contained, possibly in a very minute form, or even in a considerable form, that particular poison; for laudanum is included in the term preparations of opium and is in Part 2. The case of prussic acid was another instance of his argument, the general principle of which was that in the first part of the Schedule the crude virulent poisons were placed, while in the second part of the Schedule were the compounds or preparations containing those crude poisons. This view appeared to him to accord also with common-sense. Taking the case of prussic acid, he mentioned that the fourth article in Part 2 is "essential oil of almonds, unless deprived of its prussic acid." Essential oil of almonds containing its prussic acid is therefore in Part 2, and if his friend's contention were right, in regard to Rankin's ointment containing veratrine being veratrine, then "essential oil of almonds containing prussic acid" is prussic acid, and a sale of essential oil of almonds is a sale of prussic acid, and a sale of something within Part 1 of the Schedule; but the Schedule says specifically that essential oil of almonds containing its prussic acid is in Part 2.

The Stipendiary Magistrate: Unless deprived of its prussic acid.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said of course, if deprived of its prussic acid, it is not in the Schedule at all. He could multiply such instances. Belladonna and its preparations are in Part 2 of the Schedule, notwithstanding that if the analyst took a sample of tincture of belladonna he would find in it atropine, which is a poisonous vegetable alkaloid. He need not trouble the Bench with other instances, but would ask the Magistrate to say that upon the reading of the Schedule itself it is quite clear that the Legislature intended the special restrictions to apply only to the crude poisons named therein, and in that case, of course, there would be an end of the present summonses. Mr. Glyn-Jones went on to refer to the additions made by the resolution of 1869, and pointed out that the first thing that was added was "preparations of prussic acid," though according to his friend's contention preparations of prussic acid must have been already in Part 1 of the Schedule. Then there were added also "preparations of cyanide of potassium," though according to Mr. Dunn's argument cyanide of potassium must have been already in Part 1 of the Schedule.

The Stipendiary Magistrate: Does that not put the essential oil of almonds into Part 1?

Mr. Glyn-Jones said he thought not, because essential oil of almonds could not be called a preparation of prussic acid, inasmuch as it is the natural substance out of which prussic acid is got. It is one of the sources of prussic acid and not a preparation. Continuing his argument, Mr. Glyn-Jones said in the original schedule strychnine was



Mr. Glyn-Jones in cross-examining attitude.

to obtain from a box of Rankin's ointment something in the nature of veratrine did not make it a sale of veratrine. Even if it was a sale of veratrine, veratrine is not named in the first part of the Schedule. If he were to say that laudanum is in the second part of the Schedule, his friend would at once state that that is not true, and he would be technically right; and just in that sense Mr. Dunn's objection would apply to his own summons, for veratrine is not named in the first part of the Schedule. In the Easton's syrup cases the summons was worded correctly, because it stated that the sale was of "a certain poison—to wit, strychnine—contained in a compound known as Easton's syrup." Mr. Glyn-Jones described the two distinct purposes served by the Schedule, and the purpose of the division of the Schedule into two parts, the intention of the Legislature being, first, to state what are poisons in such a sense that they should not be sold by un-

included, but strychnine clearly did not include preparations of strychnine, because the third thing that was added in 1869 was preparations of strychnine. Clearly, therefore, it was intended that the original inclusion of strychnine in Part 1 was intended to apply to strychnine alone. Then afterwards it was desired to make some provision for preparations of strychnine, and these were added. According to his friend's contention, the resolution of 1869 added to Part 1 things which were already there, and that, of course, could not be so. Of the ten things added to the Schedule by the resolution of 1869 four were expressly added to Part 1, and the remaining six, he contended, went into Part 2. Compounds containing a poisonous vegetable alkaloid were not in Part 1 at all. Rankin's ointment is, he said, a compound containing a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, and it also comes within the description of a compound prepared for the destruction of vermin. In reference to what should be supposed to be the intention in regard to the six poisons which were not put into Part 1, he wished to suggest an illustration. If he were sending ten people to London by the Midland Railway, which only carries first and third class passengers, and said to them, "Four of you are to go first-class," it seemed to him that his intention with regard to the others would be quite evident. It would not be suggested that the other six were to travel on the engine. There could be no force in his friend's contention that the remaining six poisons were to go where they liked.

Mr. Dunn: Like Mahomet's coffin, they were to be suspended between Heaven and Hell.

THE POSITION OF VERMIN-KILLERS.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said another fact in his favour was that in the following year the Legislature passed a Pharmacy Act for Ireland in which this Schedule was almost copied, but Parliament had then had the benefit of the additions which the Privy Council had made the year before, and, quite understanding what was meant by these additions, definitely put the four in the first part of the Schedule and the six, including vermin-killers, in the second part. This point he mentioned because he wanted to show that even if it were found that the defendants had committed a breach of the law, it would be quite evident that such direction as they had received would have suggested to them that they were right in considering Rankin's ointment as being in the second part of the Schedule.

The Stipendiary Magistrate: Is it usual for those who retail an article of this kind to inquire as to its contents? Do they get any sort of warranty as to what is in it?

Mr. Glyn-Jones: I do not think they do.

Mr. Dunn: But it has been held in one of the decided cases that they might easily satisfy themselves by analysis as to the contents. If they choose to take a thing without analysis, and deal with it without knowledge of its contents, it is their own fault.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said he did not want to go into the question whether the chemist ought to find out the contents of everything that he sells, as in his opinion it did not affect the question at issue; but he wanted to say, further, in regard to the advice which was given to the chemists, that in January 1870 the "Pharmaceutical Journal," which was the official publication of the Pharmaceutical Society, gave instructions to the trade to treat the vermin-killers as in Part 2.

Mr. Dunn, interposing, said it was a case of an irresponsible body giving instructions to a body of gentlemen who would not follow these instructions; and he objected to any statement of this kind. That the Pharmaceutical Society had power to state by resolution that certain poisons ought to be included in the Schedule he did not deny, but he denied their power to say what should be put in the second part of the Schedule.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: It is part of Mr. Dunn's case that they did not put these six additions into Part 2. Surely I am entitled to say that they intended to put them into Part 2.

Mr. Dunn: I do not care one straw what their intention was, and I do not think your Worship should be guided by their intention, and I object to their intention being stated.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Surely it is material in mitigation if the Court finds the Society has misled these people?

Mr. Dunn: I am not quite sure that I should admit that.

Mr. Glyn-Jones then entered at some length into con-

sideration of the cases of *Pharmaceutical Society v. Piper*, *Pharmaceutical Society v. Armson*, and other cases, observing that he took note of these lest they should be raised by the other side, though he held that they did not touch the question of allotting poisons into Part 1 and Part 2. In conclusion, he argued that even if the prosecution succeeded in convincing the Bench that the poison in question came within Part 1, it would be necessary that they should also satisfy them that it was exclusively in Part 1, and not also in Part 2.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Dr. H. J. Campbell, F.R.C.P., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology to the Leeds University and Senior Physician at the

Bradford Infirmary, was called as a witness for the defence. He said he had not heard of any case of poisoning from taking Rankin's ointment, though he was assured that it had been on the market for thirty years. If the whole quantity of a packet of the ointment contained as much veratrine as Mr. Richardson said it did, it would certainly be somewhat dangerous, but, while the actual quantity of veratrine which would kill had not been ascertained, it is known that a person who had taken 4 grains of pure veratrine had recovered from the effects. Rankin's ointment is not in any degree as virulent as the poisons which had been placed in Part 1 of the Schedule. Con-

sidering that it is very acrid and bitter to the taste, he thought it very unlikely that any injury would arise in the way of anyone taking it accidentally. He did not consider that there was any ground whatever for Mr. Dunn's fear of children rubbing their fingers in it and afterwards sucking their fingers. He did not think that there was any likeli-

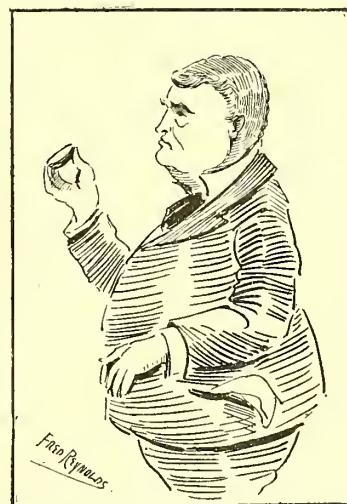
hood that anyone wanting to purchase poison for improper purposes would select Rankin's ointment. In answer to Mr. Dunn, Dr. Campbell said that the case of 4 grains which he had mentioned was not the extreme case. There was a case of recovery after half a pint of tincture of veratrine itself, which would contain very much more pure veratrine. The proportion of veratrine in veratrine-root is an extremely uncertain quantity. It varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. He agreed that if the whole of a box of Rankin's ointment were taken it would probably produce purging and vomiting, but experience up to the present would not warrant him in expecting a fatal result.

A WORD IN PASSING.

Mr. Glyn-Jones added that he had forgotten to mention one of his illustrations of the absurdity of his friend's con-



Dr. Johnstone Campbell gives Mr. Dunn some information about veratrine.



Mr. Clifford Dunn asks Dr. Campbell about the purgative properties of Rankin's ointment.

tention. Tobacco contains nicotine, which is a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, and upon analysis of an ounce of cigarettes which someone had purchased the analyst would find nicotine, but it would scarcely be suggested therefore that in selling cigarettes they had sold something which comes within Part 1 of the Schedule of the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. Dunn: The Pharmaceutical Society has taken proceedings against a man in Sheffield for selling tobacco, and that case has gone to the Court of Appeal.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: I should like you to refer me to the case in which the Pharmaceutical Society has proceeded against anybody for selling tobacco.

Mr. Dunn: It was for nicotine in a weed-killer.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Ah, that is quite a different matter.

Mr. Dunn: The Pharmaceutical Society never takes proceedings except to get penalties for its own coffers.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: It is not fair to say that, because the administration of the Act costs the Pharmaceutical Society a great deal of money.

THE FINAL ARGUMENT.

Mr. Dunn said his answer to Mr. Glyn-Jones's contention was that two wrongs do not make one right. Because one bad thing is in Part 2 it does not follow that another bad thing should not be in Part 1. In regard to the point that because four of the articles mentioned in the resolution of 1869 were expressly placed in Part 1, they should infer that the others were in Part 2, his submission to the Bench was that, on the contrary, it was expressly left to the various tribunals before whom the question might be raised to say in which part of the Schedule any one of the remainder of the added poisons should come. Mr. Glyn-Jones's illustration regarding the journey was fallacious. Four of the people concerned he forced to go first class, but the others could please themselves, and they might travel either first class or third. If the Pharmaceutical Society and the Privy Council had intended the other six poisons, after placing four in Part 1, to be placed in Part 2, it would have been perfectly easy to say so in a few words. What was intended was that particular cases should be decided by legal tribunals on the merits of the evidence which was brought before them in reference to such cases. In subsequent resolutions to the one of 1869 particular things were declared to be poisons within the meaning of the Act, and were actually placed in Part 2. When the authorities wanted a thing to be in Part 2 they specifically declared it to be so, just as when they wanted it to be in Part 1 they declared that desire and ordained that it should be so; and when the question was left undetermined it was for the tribunals to determine in the light of the evidence.

The Stipendiary Magistrate pointed out that the effect of that might be that one magistrate might put a thing in Part 1, and another might put it in Part 2.

Mr. Dunn said that in such case authority would soon be called upon to step in and determine the matter. As to the provision for placing in Part 2 poisonous compounds for use as vermin-killers, he wished to point out how absurd this was if it was read without the limitations which he suggested were imposed by the allotment of certain things to Part 1. Interpreted in the way in which Mr. Glyn-Jones desired, it meant that he was quite at liberty to mix together a pound of sugar and a pound of cyanide of potassium, and call it vermin-killer and spread it broadcast, without observing the restrictions and precautions imposed on poisons within Part 1. Or he could buy a pound of lard and a pound of prussic acid and mix them together and call it vermin-killer, and similarly sell it broadcast. These were extreme cases, of course, but it was necessary to put the extreme cases to fully illustrate the point. The intention of the section clearly was that there should be means of detecting crime and safeguarding against accidents, and if Mr. Glyn-Jones's position was correct neither of these purposes was served, but both were completely defeated. It could not be imagined that the Legislature intended to give anybody, however clever, such a power as Mr. Glyn-Jones suggested.

The Stipendiary Magistrate: I was rather impressed with the argument of Mr. Glyn-Jones. It certainly does seem rather strange that while laudanum contains morphine, which is certainly a poison within Part 1, preparations of opium, which I understand include laudanum, are in Part 2,

and so forth; but you say that you have no concern in any inconsistencies.

Mr. Dunn said that was so, and his easiest answer was the *reductio ad absurdum*. If Mr. Glyn-Jones was right, there was nothing to prevent him from taking a pound of sugar and mixing it with a large quantity of laudanum and calling it vermin-killer, and thus bringing it into Part 2. Unless there were express words to give effect to such an illogical proceeding, he held that the Magistrates ought not to do so. If a bungle had been made with this piece of legislation, that was no reason why the Bench should give effect to an absurdity. And it was certain that the Pharmaceutical Council had no power to declare what should be in Part 1 and what in Part 2, and if they had made such declarations they had exceeded the powers entrusted to them, and their action was *ultra vires*.

DECISION DELAYED.

The Stipendiary Magistrate said he should adopt in this case the practice usual in such circumstances, and suspend his judgment until the expiration of the three months from the date of the application for the statement of a case in the Bradford action, so as to make quite sure that the appeal was coming on.

Mr. Dunn said there was no doubt about the appeal coming on.

The Stipendiary Magistrate said then he should not give judgment until the result of the appeal was known, and he inquired when the appeal would be entered.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said that would now depend upon the Stipendiary Magistrate at Bradford. He could not help suggesting to the Bench that it was extremely unfair to have brought fifteen gentlemen to that Court to discuss the very points which had been submitted to the High Court, where it might very possibly be found that the whole of these proceedings had failed.

The Stipendiary Magistrate: It would be still more unfair for me to make them parties to another case in the High Court while this other one is pending.

Mr. Dunn: We were bound to take out these summonses. The gentlemen who are instructing Mr. Glyn-Jones are the same as those who were in the Bradford cases, and they never wrote to me to ask if I would consent to an adjournment.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Since the Bradford Stipendiary Magistrate has heard the case, and has consented to state a case, fresh summonses for the very same object have been issued in Bradford, and the solicitors wrote asking that these cases should be postponed, and until to-day they have not had a reply.

The Stipendiary Magistrate: If the conduct of the complainants is of a harassing character, it is obvious that the Court cannot have any control over the matter at this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Dunn said the solicitors concerned in the Bradford cases made certain suggestions in their letter which were not likely to conduce to amicable arrangements, but a reply consenting to adjourn the Bradford cases was now on its way to London.

The Stipendiary Magistrate asked what was to be done with the rest of the cases now before the Court.

Mr. Glyn-Jones suggested that the evidence in the other Rankin's ointment cases should be extremely short, being simply the evidence of purchase, and he suggested that that evidence should now be taken, as all the defendants had been brought to the court, and they should not be made to leave their shops again in connection with the matter.

The Stipendiary Magistrate said that if Mr. Glyn-Jones would admit the sales it would save any further trouble.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said he was sorry to say that these proceedings had assumed such a character that he was instructed to admit nothing.

Mr. Glyn-Jones suggested that in case of fresh summonses his Worship might make the summonses returnable for a date six months hence.

The Stipendiary Magistrate said he should certainly not bring the parties to that court until the decision in the appeal was obtained.

The matter was then adjourned *sine die*, to be brought before his Worship again at any time after the decision in the appeal case when either of the parties considers it necessary to take action.